

FEBRUARY 1967



FBI

LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

HANDGUN
CARTRIDGE
TESTS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

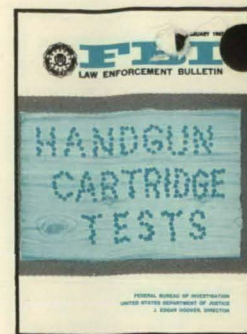
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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

"This is a revolution which will be fought everywhere and we will win because there are more of us than there are of them."

The rallying cry of the Hungarian uprising of 1956? Not at all. These words were shouted by a young agitator in December 1966 during riotous disorder on the campus of a large American university. In a continuing series of events, the academic community has been bombarded with civil disobedience, assaults, threats, and riots of unprecedented magnitude.

I think it is appropriate to quote two warnings from statements which appeared here in October 1964 and February 1966:

This academic year will undoubtedly see intensive Communist Party efforts to erect its newest facade (the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America) on the Nation's campuses to draw young blood for the vampire which is international communism. (October 1, 1964)

The unvarnished truth is that the communist conspiracy is seizing this insurrectionary climate to captivate the thinking of rebellious-minded youth and coax them into the communist movement itself or at least agitate them into serving the communist cause. (February 1, 1966)

Has this strategy paid off? The answer, unfortunately, must be a definite yes. Today the communist conspiracy is reaping large dividends from its persistent efforts to gain a toehold on college and university campuses and from its dogged determination to disrupt, through mass agitation, the orderly processes of our educational systems.

The great majority of college students are proud of their American heritage and loyal to the traditions of democracy. However, it is basic communist strategy to further communist objectives with noncommunist hands, and this is exactly what is happening on some college

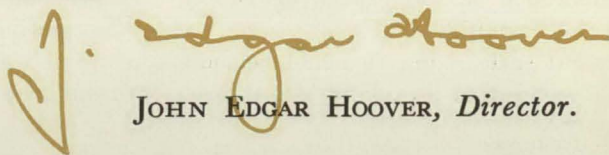
campuses. The idealism of many American students is being cynically exploited for communist purposes; youthful exuberance is being channeled into unlawful riotous conduct; mocking disdain for democratic processes and moral values is being fed to inquisitive young minds—all under the guise of seeking equal justice or some other noble cause.

At the core of these campus disorders, and often below the surface, we find agitator personnel from organizations such as the communist W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America and their comrades in the Students for a Democratic Society, a so-called "New Left" group; members of the Progressive Labor Party, a pro-Red Chinese group; and individuals associated with organizations under the control of the subversive Socialist Workers Party and similar groups.

There is no place in the academic world, where unencumbered inquiry is essential, for a riot leader's recently voiced blackjack threat of "if they do not accede to our demands, we'll close down their great and profitable university." This is no calm, deliberate search for truth. This is the way of the totalitarian, seeking to enslave through force.

The university graduate of today will tomorrow guide the destiny of this Nation. We want our young people to be able to think for themselves and to be active participants in community life, but we also want them to realize that freedom and justice are secured by law and order; that lasting rights and privileges are possible only by acceptance of responsibilities and obligations.

By the same token, the demand of the hour is for educators with courage, dedicated to the supremacy of law, unafraid to support American principles, and determined that the communist conspiracy shall not dictate the policies of free institutions.



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

FEBRUARY 1, 1967

Handgun Cartridge Tests

Effective law enforcement is a product of many vital attributes of superior police work. The ability to solve problems, large or small, is one of these significant attributes. This article presents a good illustration of problem solving by telling how the West Covina, Calif., Police Department conducted tests to select a standardized cartridge for the use of its officers.

Sustained gunfights in law enforcement work occur infrequently, except in the movies and on television. Nevertheless, the possibility always exists that an enforcement officer may become engaged in a gun battle in which he will expend his supply of ammunition.

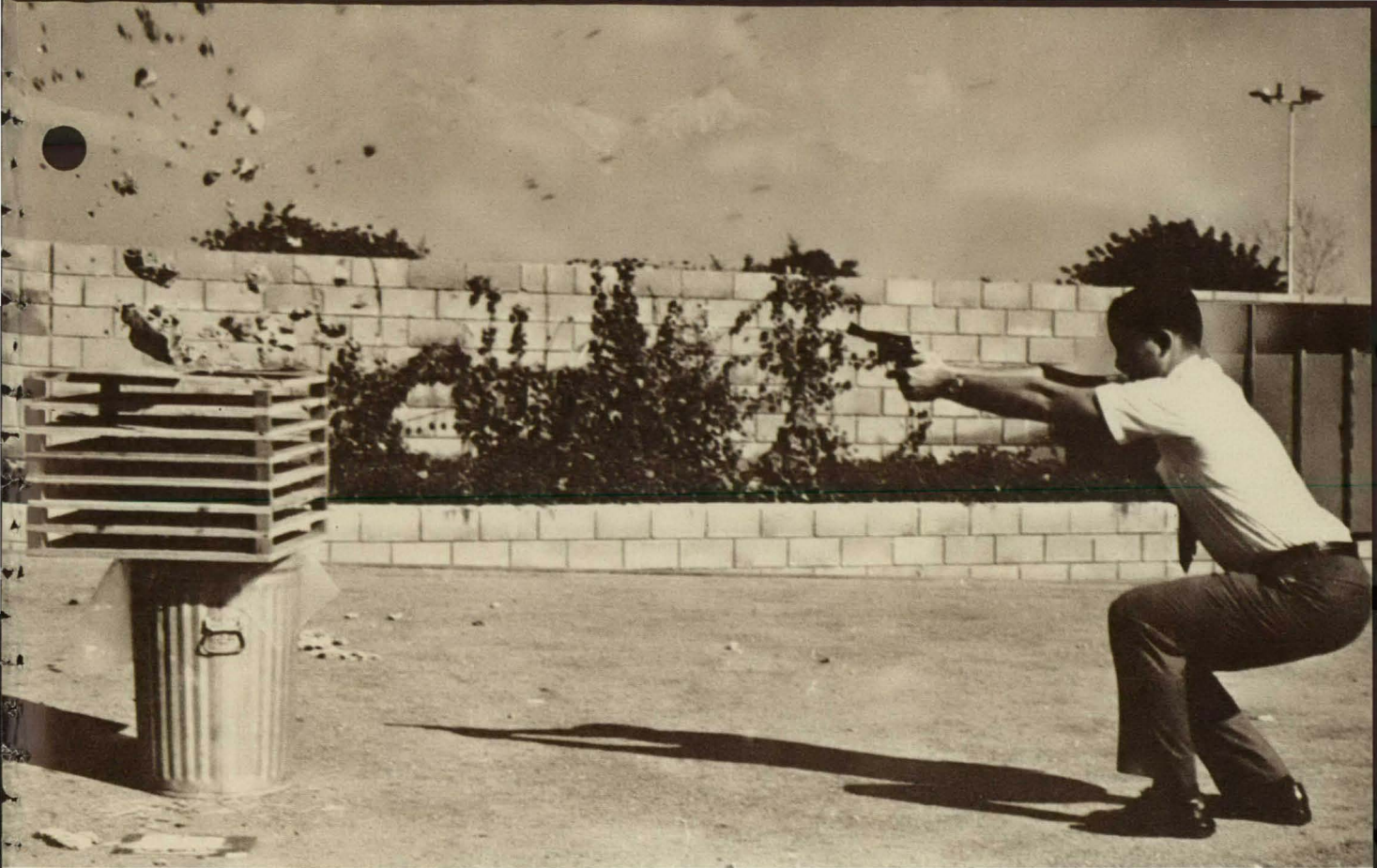
At such a time, it could be most disconcerting for officer A to turn to

officer B, who has arrived on the scene to assist, and ask for ammunition, only to find that the cartridges used by officer B will not fit his gun. As a result, the gunman firing at the two officers would still only have to deal with the firepower of one weapon.

To preclude an incident of this nature and to insure that its officers are equipped with ammunition which

JOHN J. HEIDTKE
West Covina, Calif., Police Department





Explosive effects of a .357 Magnum cartridge (158 Grain Soft Point, at 1,275 f.p.s.) in clay.

will meet certain standards and requirements, the West Covina Department decided to conduct a study of cartridges and to adopt a standard, uniform cartridge for the use of its personnel.

Existing Conditions

At the time this study was begun, the following conditions existed in the West Covina Department:

1. Firearms being carried by on-duty personnel, both uniform and plainclothes officers, were:
 - (a) .38 Special revolver.
 - (b) .38 Long revolver.
 - (c) .357 revolver.
 - (d) .38 Super Automatic.
 - (e) .45 Automatic.
2. Each firearm uses a different cartridge, which will not fit into the chambers of

the other weapons. The only exception is the .357 revolver which will accept the .38 Special cartridge.

3. By actual count, 80 percent of the regular personnel carried the .357 as their uniform revolver. A large number of these officers also used the .357 cartridge.

The problem encountered here is that the cylinder of the .38 Special revolver will not close on the .357 cartridge seated in the chamber. This is because the .357 cartridge is approximately $\frac{1}{10}$ inch longer than the .38 Special cartridge. Both rounds are the same caliber.

As is the case with many agencies, the West Covina Department did not issue a standard round of ammunition to its personnel. Officers were expected to provide their own supply. Most of our officers have some reser-

vations that the .38 Special cartridge in its factory-loaded form will not fulfill its intended function; that is, to stop a suspect *immediately* from what he is doing. The general consensus is that if a suspect completes the action for which he has been shot (for instance, knifing someone), then law enforcement has failed.

Study Guidelines

The goal of our study was the selection of the best cartridge possible. The following guidelines were established: economy, uniformity, versatility, accessibility, training, and stopping power.

The scope of the study was to:

1. Determine by scientific analysis which cartridge would give the best perform-

ance under carefully controlled conditions.

2. Recommend on the basis of empirical evidence which cartridge should be adopted.

Ten cartridges were selected for the following tests:

1. Velocity tests with a chronograph.
2. Explosive effects in soap.
3. Explosive effects in clay.
4. Sheet metal penetration.
5. Sheet metal angle penetration.
6. Plywood penetration.
7. Accuracy from rest.

Cartridge criteria:

1. All bullets were of lead construction, including such types as half jacket and gas check bullets.
2. Only factory-loaded ammunition was used.

The purpose of the cartridge study was to provide adequate protection for the citizens and the police officers of this community. There are many types of cartridges available, each one designed to fulfill a specific purpose. This study compared 7 characteristics of 10 cartridges in an effort to select the one that would provide the best all-round service and protection. One of the most important characteristics sought was shocking power, enough to stop immediately the most determined criminal from completing any criminal act.

Cartridges Used

Cartridge A

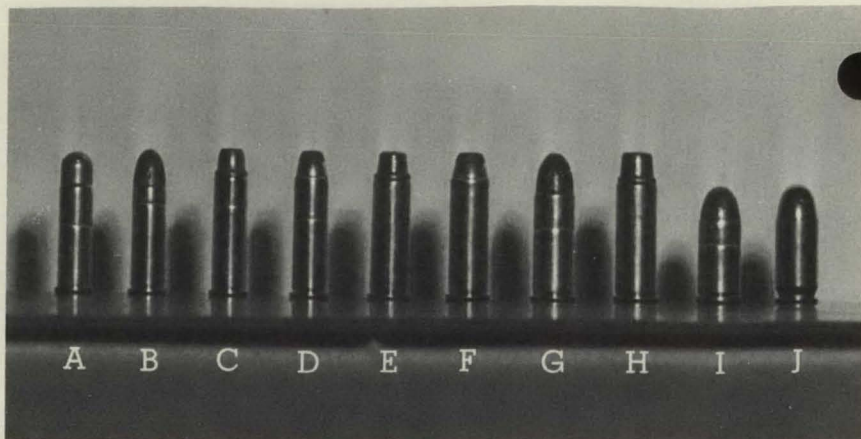
.38 Special, 200 Grain Round Nose Lead, Super Police, manufactured by Western Cartridge Co. Factory rated at muzzle velocity, 730 feet per second (f.p.s.); muzzle energy, 236 ft.-lbs. in a 6-inch barrel.

Cartridge B

.38 Special, 158 Grain Round Nose Lead, High Velocity, manufactured by Peters Cartridge Division. Factory rated at muzzle velocity, 1,085 f.p.s.; muzzle energy, 413 ft.-lbs. in a 6-inch barrel.

Cartridge C

.357 Magnum, 158 Grain Keith-Type Lead, Lubaloy, manufactured by Western Cartridge Co. Factory rated at muzzle velocity, 1,410 f.p.s.; muzzle energy, 695 ft.-lbs. in an 8½-inch barrel.



Cartridges tested include (left to right): .38 Special, 200 Grain; .38 Special, 158 Grain; .357 Magnum, 158 Grain Keith-Type Lead; .357 Magnum, 158 Grain Soft Point; .41 Magnum, 210 Grain Keith-Type Lead; .41 Magnum, 210 Grain Lead Soft Point; .44 Special, 246 Grain; .44 Magnum, 240 Grain; .45 Auto Rim, 230 Grain; and .45 Automatic, 230 Grain.

Cartridge D

.357 Magnum, 158 Grain Soft Point, manufactured by Remington-Peters Cartridge Co. Factory rated at muzzle velocity, 1,550 f.p.s.; muzzle energy, 845 ft.-lbs. in an 8¾-inch barrel.

Cartridge E

.41 Magnum, 210 Grain Keith-Type Lead, manufactured by Remington-Peters Cartridge Co. Factory rated at muzzle velocity, 1,035 f.p.s.; muzzle energy, 600 ft.-lbs. in an 8¾-inch barrel.

Cartridge F

.41 Magnum, 210 Grain Lead Soft Point, manufactured by Remington-Peters Cartridge Co. Factory rated at muzzle velocity, 1,500 f.p.s.; muzzle energy, 1,193 ft.-lbs. in an 8¾-inch barrel.

Cartridge G

.44 Special, 246 Grain Lead Round Nose, manufactured by Western Cartridge Co. Factory rated at muzzle velocity, 755 f.p.s.; muzzle energy, 311 ft.-lbs. in a 6½-inch barrel.



Guns used in the study include: (1) .38/.44 Smith & Wesson, (2) .357 Magnum Colt, (3) .41 Magnum Smith & Wesson, (4) .45 A.C.P. Smith & Wesson, (5) .45 Automatic Colt, and (6) .44 Magnum Smith & Wesson.

Cartridge H

.44 Magnum, 240 Grain Lead, Gas Check, manufactured by Remington-Peters Cartridge Co. Factory rated at muzzle velocity, 1,470 f.p.s.; muzzle energy, 1,150 ft.-lbs. in a 6½-inch barrel.

Cartridge I

.45 Auto Rim, 230 Grain Lead, manufactured by Remington-Peters Cartridge Co. Factory rated at muzzle velocity, 805 f.p.s.; muzzle energy, 331 ft.-lbs. in a 5½-inch barrel.

Cartridge J

.45 Automatic, 230 Grain Lead, Full Jacket, manufactured by Remington-Peters Cartridge Co. Factory rated at muzzle velocity, 850 f.p.s.; muzzle energy, 369 ft.-lbs. in a 5-inch barrel.

Guns Used in the Study

Gun No. 1

.38/44 Smith & Wesson, Outdoorsman Model 23.
Caliber: .38 S. & W. Special.
Number of shots: 6.
Barrel: 4 inches.
Sights: Front, ⅛-inch plain Partridge; rear, micrometer click sight.
Cartridges fired: A and B.

Gun No. 2

.357 Magnum Colt, Trooper Model I-4.
Caliber: .357 Magnum.
Number of shots: 6.
Barrel: 4 inches.
Sights: Front, ⅛-inch Ramp type; rear, Accro adjustable.
Cartridges fired: C and D.

Gun No. 3

.41 Magnum Smith & Wesson, model 58.
Caliber: .41 Magnum.
Number of shots: 6.
Barrel: 4 inches.
Sights: Fixed.
Cartridges fired: E and F.

Gun No. 4

.45 A.C.P. Smith & Wesson, model 25.
Caliber: .45 Auto-Rim.
Number of shots: 6.
Barrel: 6½ inches.
Sights: Front, ⅛-inch plain Partridge; rear, adjustable.
Cartridges fired: I.

Gun No. 5

.45 Automatic Colt, Government Model 1911; A-1 National Match.
Caliber: .45 automatic.
Number of shots: 7.

Barrel: 5 inches.

Sights: Front, Ramp style; rear, fixed type.
Cartridges fired: J.

Gun No. 6

.44 Magnum Smith & Wesson, model 29.
Caliber: .44 Magnum, .44 Special.
Number of shots: 6.
Barrel: 6½ inches.
Sights: Front, ⅛-inch S. & W. red ramp; rear, adjustable click, white outline notch.
Cartridges fired: G and H.

Velocity Test

The actual velocity of the 10 cartridges used in the test was determined by using a muzzle velometer. The following results were recorded:

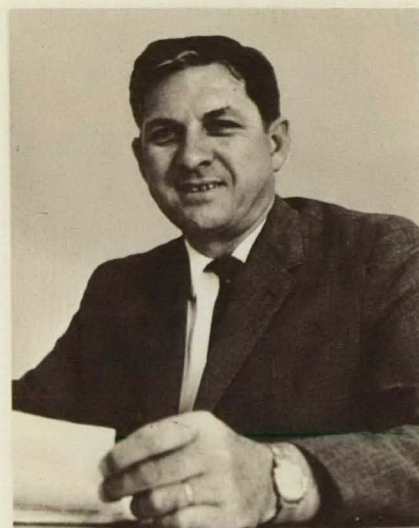
Cartridge A: .38 Special, 200 grain, 713 f.p.s.
Cartridge B: .38 Special, 158 grain, 980 f.p.s.
Cartridge C: .357 Magnum, 158 grain, 1,166 f.p.s.
Cartridge D: .357 Magnum, 158 grain, 1,275 f.p.s.
Cartridge E: .41 Magnum, 210 grain, 963 f.p.s.
Cartridge F: .41 Magnum, 210 grain, 1,287 f.p.s.
Cartridge G: .44 Special, 246 grain, 725 f.p.s.
Cartridge H: .44 Magnum, 240 grain, 1,510 f.p.s.
Cartridge I: .45 Auto Rim, 230 grain, 800 f.p.s.
Cartridge J: .45 Automatic, 230 grain, 805 f.p.s.

Explosive Effects Test

For the explosive effects test, the bullets were fired pointblank from a distance of 5 feet into a fixed stack of three 5½- by 6¾- by 2½-inch soap blocks. These soap blocks were custom cut from large slabs produced from the same batch and all cut on the same day to insure uniformity of hardness.

Meaning of Term

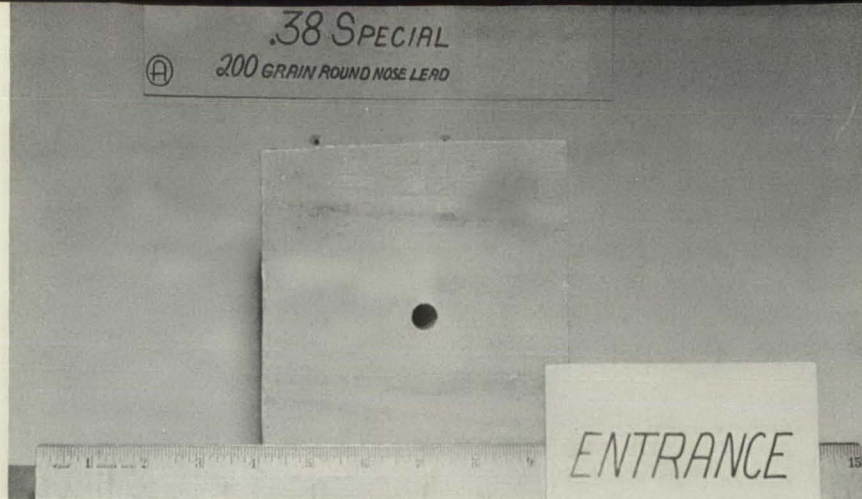
According to Col. Louis A. LaGarde in his famous study, "Gunshot Injuries," prepared under the direction of the Surgeon General, U.S.



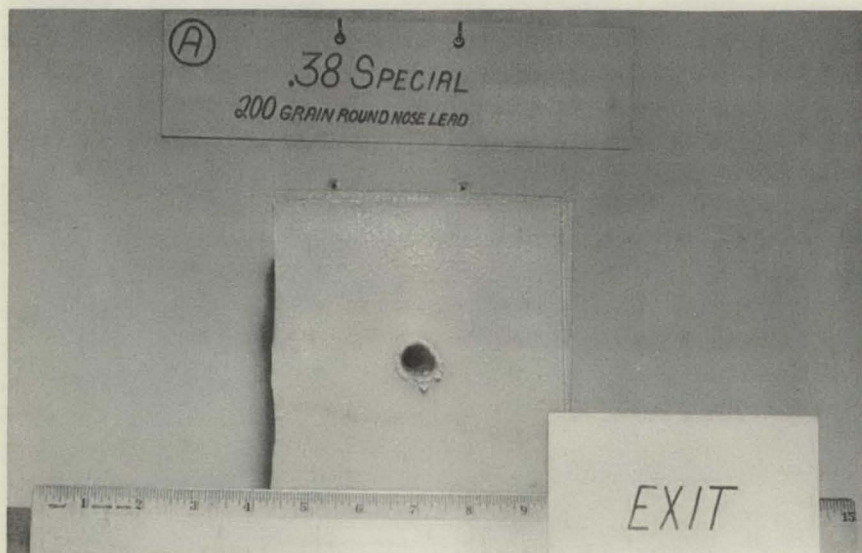
Chief Allen W. Sill.

Army, and published in 1914 by authority of the Secretary of War, "the term 'explosive effects' is in a measure confusing because it conveys the impression that the wound is the result of an explosion, or explosive bullet. The term is entirely descriptive, and it owes its origin to the similarity in the appearance of a wound caused by an explosive ball per se, as compared to a bullet having sufficient velocity and energy to show a corresponding lesion when a proper impact is made, as for instance, against resistant bone.

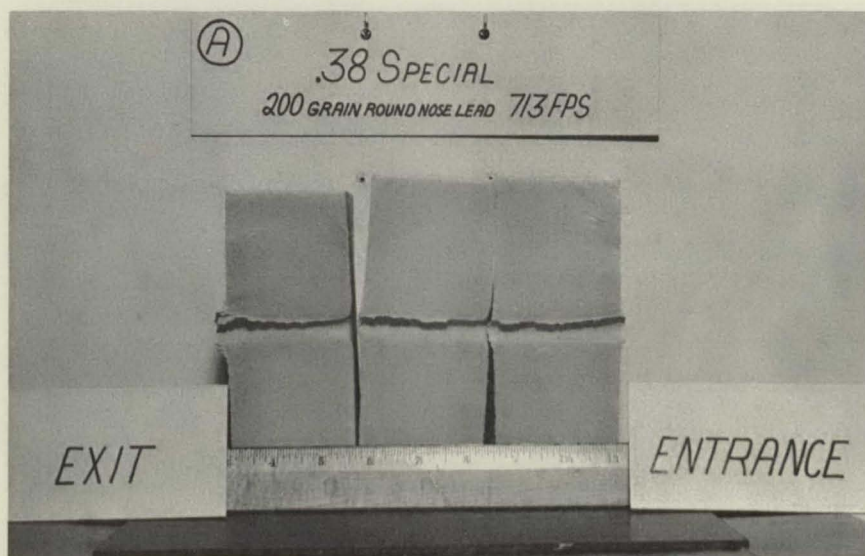
"As a rule the entrance wound presents no special features. In a few instances it may contain bony sand. When a resistant bone has been hit, the area of fracture shows loss of substance, the bone will have been finely comminuted, the pulverized bone will appear not only in the line of flight of the bullet but in all directions; viz., at right angles to the channel and backward into the wound of entrance. Pulpification of the tissues will be noted along the parts adjacent to the channel made by the bullet and for some distance beyond. The exit wound is large and lacerated with the appearance of an explosion having occurred from within. Torn muscles, tendons, and at times lacerated nerves,



Effect of Cartridge A on entering soap blocks.



Explosive effect of Cartridge A on exiting from soap blocks.



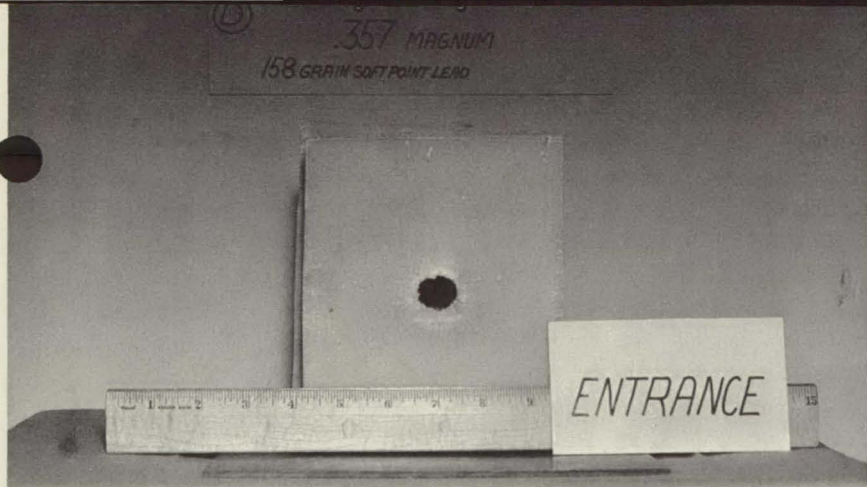
Cross section of soap blocks after Cartridge A was fired.

mingled with pieces of bone, protrude from the injured parts. The channel from the wound of exit is funnel shaped with the base of the funnel corresponding to the exit wound and the apex at the seat of fracture.

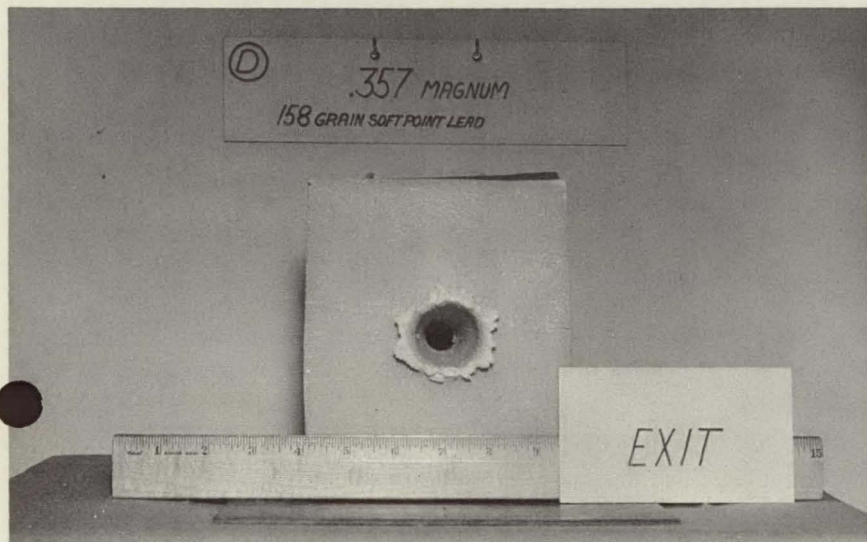
"Bony structures are not alone in showing these marked lesions with high velocities. Some observers have noted explosive effects up to 500 yards with the reduced caliber bullet in 'very vascular tissues, cavities filled with liquid, semiliquid, or viscous masses, such as the heart, skull, stomach, intestines, etc.'

"*True cause of explosive effects*— If we bear in mind the factors necessary to produce explosive effects—namely, velocity, sectional area, deformation, and resistance on impact—we have to recall the fact that all these factors have abided with us, except the high velocities, since the early history of firearms. The latter appeared with the perfection of the military rifle. Of the factors mentioned which relate to the projectile, velocity is the most potent, and next in order come sectional area and deformation.

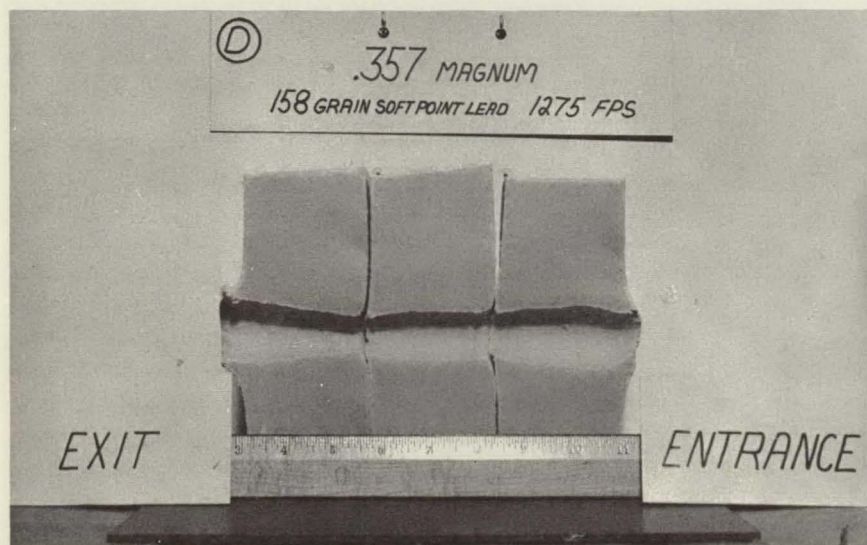
"The velocity of the old Springfield rifle bullet was 1,300 f.p.s. and that of our present rifle bullet is 2,700 f.p.s. The energy of the Springfield bullet was 1,879 foot-pounds while the energy of the U.S. magazine rifle (now called the New Springfield rifle) bullet is 2,400 foot-pounds. Although the velocity has been doubled, we find that the energy has not been increased correspondingly. This is due to the diminution of the sectional area and weight of the smaller bullet. The weight of the bullet was reduced in the change mentioned from 500 to 152 grains, while the velocity was doubled. The 152-grains jacketed bullet impressed with a remaining velocity of 1,300 f.p.s., which was the maximum velocity of the Springfield's 500-grain bullet, shows no explosive effects. If it travels at its maximum speed, 2,700 f.p.s., or thereabouts, it



Explosive effects of Cartridge D fired into stack of three soap blocks.



Effects of Cartridge D at exit from soap blocks.



Cross section of soap blocks showing effects of Cartridge D.

causes enormous destructive effects so that we must attribute its power to destroy tissues to its superior velocity. When the two guns mentioned are shot side by side, at similar ranges, into parts offering the same resistance, it is found that the explosive effects of the two bullets are the same for the proximal ranges up to about 350 yards, and they continue to be equally severe with the smaller bullet up to 500 yards. On the skull of cadavers with brain and scalp in situ, we have noted all the appearances of explosive effects as far as 900 yards.

"If one will examine the foyer of fracture and the funnel-shaped channel leading to the wound of exit as a result of a gunshot injury by the heavier lead bullet at proximal ranges, he will find pieces of the disintegrated lead from the bullet, and bone particles, dispersed in all directions as already explained. It is most evident from a study of the force which caused these particles to penetrate the tissues that they were made to act as secondary projectiles by some of the energy of the bullet, which was transferred to them at the moment of impact. In cavities containing fluid contents, the fluids are dispersed and part of the energy of the bullet is transferred to particles of water or fluid masses. They in turn are propelled from their original positions to act as secondary projectiles.

"The true cause of explosive effects may be said then to be the transfer of energy from the bullet to particles of its own composition when it disintegrates, as well as to spicula of bone, or particles of fluid, or soft tissues. The amount of destruction is measured by the degree of energy inherent in the bullet, and we should add that the latter depends upon the velocity which the projectile possesses at the time of impact. Sectional area and deformation of the projectile favor destruction of tissue, but they are not essential, since small jacketed bullets that show

no deformation upon colliding with resistant bone at close range exhibit explosive effects bearing close similarity to those instances when the envelopes and core of the bullet undergo fragmentation."

In Summary

1. The military abandoned the heavy, slow .45 caliber rifle bullet in favor of a light, high-speed .30 caliber because its superior velocity produced enormous destructive effects.
2. Velocity is the most potent factor in producing explosive effects.
3. Explosive effects produce mass destruction of all tissues, not only in the line of flight of the bullet but in all directions.
4. From the above-described destruction, it may be surmised that there is a high correlation to "knock down" or "stopping power."

Explosive Effects in Clay

Ten 5- by 6- by 5-inch blocks of molding clay were all taken from the same batch of clay. Each type of cartridge was fired into its own block of clay pointblank from a distance of 5 feet.

Cartridges A, B, G, I, and J produced holes of varying degrees in the clay. Cartridges C, D, E, F, and H exploded the clay blocks in the same manner as shown in the photograph. The cartridge being fired in the photograph was cartridge D.

It would be reasonable to conclude that bullets C, D, E, F, and H caused their clay blocks to explode because they were considerably more efficient in releasing their energy in 6 inches of clay than the other bullets were. High-speed energy release produced these explosive effects which are highly correlated to velocity, sectional area, deformation, and resistance on impact.

For the metal penetration test, the bullets were fired pointblank from a

distance of 15 feet into 10 sheets of 22-gage hot-rolled black iron. The 18- by 18-inch sheets were mounted 2 inches apart on four $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch threaded rods and held in place by $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch nuts front and back.

Bullet H, the .44 Magnum, 240 grain, with a velocity of 1,510 f.p.s., penetrated 9 of the 10 metal sheets. No other bullet equaled this number of sheets penetrated; however, bullets F and J, the .41 Magnum, 210 grain, 1,287 f.p.s., and the .45 Automatic, 230 grain, 805 f.p.s., respectively, penetrated eight sheets each. Next in line were bullets D, C, E, B, and I which penetrated seven, six, five, four, and three metal sheets, respectively. Bullets A and G showed the least amount of penetration power according to the test, each clearing only two sheets of metal.

Angle Penetration Test

For this test the cartridges were fired from a distance of 20 yards into two sheets of 22-gage galvanized sheet metal. The 2- by 3-foot sheets were mounted 2 inches apart on six $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch bolts and held in place by nuts front and back.

The sheet metal was rested on an earth bank which was constructed at a 45-degree angle. The cartridges were fired from a prone-rest position.

Two cartridges, F and H, had sufficient force for complete penetration of two sheets of metal in the angle test. Cartridges D and J ruptured the second sheet of metal but ricocheted away. Cartridges B, C, and E ricocheted off the second sheet of metal while cartridges A, G, and I failed to penetrate the first sheet of metal and ricocheted away instead.

Plywood Penetration Test

For the plywood penetration test, the bullets were fired pointblank at a distance of 15 feet into eight sheets of

$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch five-ply Simpson Douglas Fir plywood, 24 by 24 inches. Each sheet was separated and nailed to four inch-square redwood blocks.

In the plywood penetration test, four of the eight cartridges fired penetrated through five sheets of the plywood. These were cartridges D, F, H, and J. Three cartridges, B, C, and E, cleared four sheets of the plywood while the remaining three cartridges, A, G, and I, penetrated three sheets of plywood each.

Accuracy Test

Accuracy tests were conducted on an outdoor range during daylight hours. The bullets were fired pointblank from 25 yards into National Rifle Association official 25-yard targets, No. B-15. From a bench-sand-bag rest, with the shooter seated, the revolver was sighted in each time on the same portion of the target for each shot. The revolvers were cleaned and inspected for leading prior to the beginning of each of the tests. The shooter was the same for each test and took frequent rest breaks in order to reduce the effect of fatigue. Two targets were printed for each type of round. The scores of the two targets were then averaged for a final score. Distances between the two farthest prints were measured center to center and given a numerical value in inches. (See chart on page 26.)

Trajectory Test

Laws of gravity state that a bullet, regardless of its speed and weight, if fired horizontally, will drop 16 feet on its first second of flight. This means that bullet A would travel 713 feet in 1 second if it were fired horizontally to and 16 feet above the ground.

In the trajectory test the 10 cartridges tested were fired to determine

(Continued on page 25)



Conservation officer checks hunter's limit of ducks.

Enforcement of Fish and Game Laws

GOLDEN B. PEAY
Chief, Law Enforcement Division,
Utah State Department of Fish and
Game,
Salt Lake City, Utah

This article tells of the responsibilities and operations of the Law Enforcement Division of the Utah State Department of Fish and Game.

An alert conservation officer of the Utah State Department of Fish and Game, while patrolling in the north Sanpete area, on May 28, 1966, observed a truck-drawn horse trailer, shortly before sunup, pull into a remote, inaccessible forested area. Using his binoculars, the officer recognized three men known as local poachers who had in the past lived

off the land. The usual surveillance techniques could not be used in the observation of the three men because of their alertness. The conservation officer returned to his base and arranged for the department airplane to fly him over the area to determine the activities of the alleged poachers. The departmental pilot and the conservation officer quickly spotted the



truck and trailer hidden in the forested area and subsequently located three horsemen apparently in the act of hunting deer.

Returning to the area by truck, two conservation officers walked a mile and a half between two canyons to a previously selected observation post close to the spot where the horsemen had left their truck and trailer. Patience and watchfulness at this point were the techniques the officers employed.

Shortly, a rifle shot was heard in the immediate area where the horsemen had been observed from the air earlier in the day. Several hours later, at sundown, the poachers returned to their truck, unsaddled and hobbled their horses, and drove farther into the heavily wooded area. The following day an additional rifle shot was heard, and by dusk three men were observed returning to their base camp with what appeared to be sacks of meat thrown across the saddles of two of the horses. Subsequently, through observation it was determined that two deer had been killed, cleaned, sacked, and placed in the truck and the truck driven to a side road where precautions were taken to hide the meat from view while traveling along the highway.

At a predetermined point, the conservation officers stopped the truck, located the sacks, and confiscated the illegally killed deer. The men in the truck were placed under arrest, a .30-.30 rifle seized, and thereafter the men were arraigned before a local justice of the peace in a neighboring town. The poachers were fined \$125 each by the justice of the peace for killing deer out of season. With the levy of the fines, a successful investigation was completed.

Utah State Fish and Game law enforcement conservation officers encounter a wide variety of fish and game violations in their daily opera-



Mr. John E. Phelps, Director, Utah State Department of Fish and Game.

tions. Frequently, every technique of good law enforcement must be employed to effectively enforce fish and game laws.

As an example, 84 different charges were filed in Utah State courts last year in regard to fish and game violations. Arrest reports reflect a total of 1,792 arrests for fish and game violations in the year 1965. Total fines levied in justice of the peace courts amounted to \$44,889.20. There were also 224 juvenile cases (persons under 18 years of age) handled during 1965 of which 62 were closed with the juveniles assigned to work 777 hours by the juvenile courts. Many of these hours were spent working in the Utah State fish hatcheries. Two youths were assigned to write themes on fish and game conservation.

Loaded Gun Statute

The Utah State Fish and Game Department law enforcement officers also have under their jurisdiction a Utah State statute which prohibits the carrying of a loaded gun in vehicles. Nine arrests were made for violations of this statute last year. Violations subject to arrests made by fish and

game law enforcement conservation officers are all classed as misdemeanors under Utah State law and are punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for a term not exceeding 6 months, a fine in any sum less than \$300, or both.

The policies of the Utah State Department of Fish and Game are set by a five-man commission except in matters pertaining to the big game seasons, which are under the jurisdiction of the Board of Big Game Control.

Division Makeup

The law enforcement division is one of six divisions within the fish and game department. The selection of personnel for positions in this division is on the basis of prescribed personnel qualifications under a State merit system.

The law enforcement division, with other divisions of the State fish and game department, divides the State into five regional districts. Conservation officers in each region are directly responsible to the regional supervisor for carrying out all of the division's programs and policies within their assigned territories.

The law enforcement division is primarily responsible for enforcing all of the fish and game laws, regulations, and proclamations as established by the Utah State Legislature, the Fish and Game Commission, and the Board of Big Game Control. The division is made up of a chief and one assistant at headquarters.

During hunting and fishing seasons, special deputies are appointed who serve without pay and are usually representatives from sportsmen's organizations. Their assistance is welcomed.

The problems of wildlife law enforcement do not differ from those of any other type of law enforcement. To reduce the problem of fish and

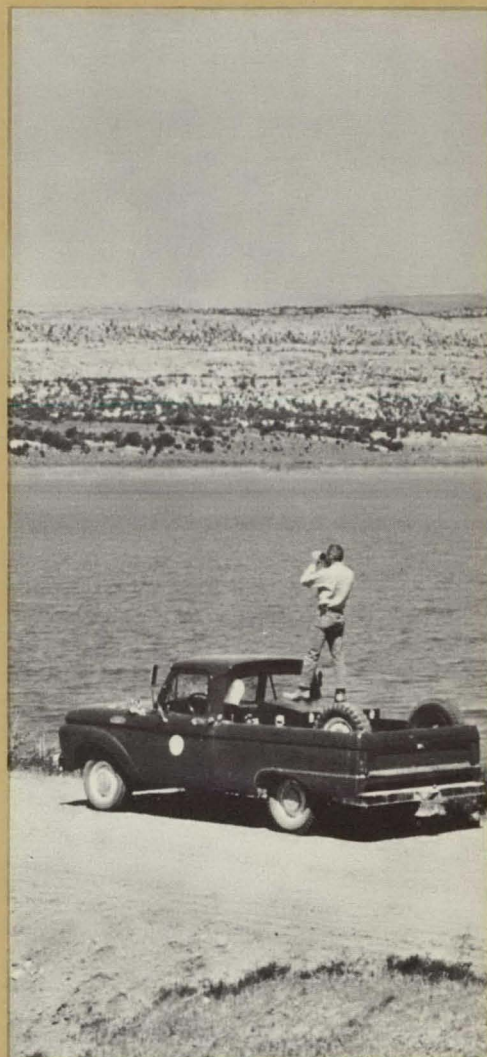
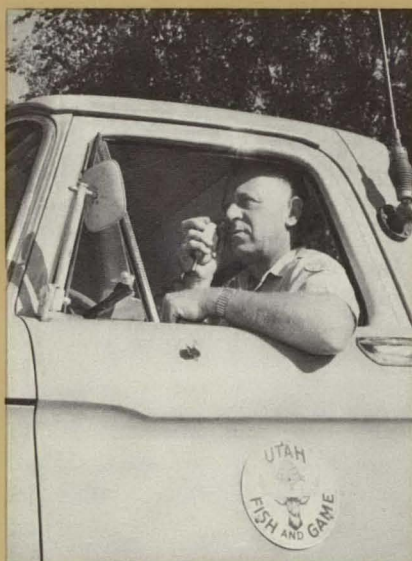


Above, officer assists fisherman in weighing prize catch.

Near right, radio equipment is on Utah Highway Patrol frequency.

Far right, routine check made at a mountain lake.

Below, department officials examine ducks and geese confiscated from violators.



game law enforcement to its simplest form, it can be said that the mission of the conservation officer is twofold: First, the prevention of fish and game law violations through support of a well-informed, cooperative public and consistent patrol activity; and second, the apprehension of law violators.

The conservation officer should make it his first duty to educate his community to cooperate in the conservation of wildlife through the enforcement of fish and wildlife laws. He should strive to limit law violations through public understanding, education, and respect.

Fish and game laws must be enforced by the conservation officer in a fair and impartial manner, and by the same token he has the responsibility for making the decision as to whether or not an arrest should be made as a result of his investigation and surveillance. The conservation officer should cooperate with and assist officials of other State, county, local, and Federal agencies whenever requested. The good will created through such cooperation may bring valuable assistance from these agencies at some future date.

His Authority

The manner in which the conservation officer effects an arrest, the same as in any other law enforcement officer's operation, will have a definite bearing on the outcome of the case when it is presented in court and will certainly enhance the officer's and the department's reputation with the public and other law enforcement agencies.

The authority of the Utah State Fish and Game conservation officer is as follows: "The Fish and Game Commission, the State Fish and Game Director, and the deputies and wardens shall enforce the provisions of the Utah State Code and for such purposes they shall have the same power

and shall follow the same procedure in making arrests and in the handling of prisoners and the general enforcement of the Utah State Fish and Game Code as other peace officers. . . ."

This designated authority cannot be transgressed. Conservation officers do not have the right to make an arrest for violations of other State, county, or city laws except as a citizen; however, some conservation officers are deputized as special county deputy sheriffs and make arrests in that capacity.

Arrest Attitude

A fish and game conservation officer when making a fish and game violation arrest, like an officer of any law enforcement agency, must be in complete control of the arrest situation. A desirable attitude is one of pleasant firmness. It is important to remember that the officer is backed by the law and that he is at the moment the official representative of the State. An arrest without a warrant, which frequently occurs in enforcement of fish and game laws, may be made only if the misdemeanor was committed in the officer's presence. On the other hand, the officer can make an arrest for another misdemeanor, such as illegal possession of fish or game, if such an offense is committed in his presence. Any hunter or fisherman arrested without a warrant by a conservation officer has the right to be taken to a magistrate without unnecessary delay. A complaint stating the fish and game violation must then be filed immediately by the officer.

Utah State Fish and Game Department policy is such that when a person is arrested for any violation of the Utah Fish and Game Code, and such person cannot immediately be taken before a magistrate, the arresting officer shall prepare in duplicate a written notice to the arrested person

to appear in court. The notice must contain the name and address of the arrested person, the offense charged, as well as the time and place such person will appear in court. The time specified in such notice to appear must be at least 10 days after the arrest unless the person arrested shall demand an earlier hearing. Any person arrested under Utah State law must appear before a magistrate within the county in which the offense charged is alleged to have been committed and who has jurisdiction over such an offense. Any person willfully violating his written promise to appear in court is guilty of a misdemeanor, regardless of the disposition of the charge upon which he was originally arrested.

The most successful method of enforcing laws and regulations in regard

ARREST DISPOSITIONS

The FBI has always stressed the necessity for prompt submission of final disposition data to the FBI Identification Division in cases in which arrest fingerprint cards have previously been forwarded.

During these times of increasing crime and lawlessness, the FBI again stresses the importance and urgency of having complete records of past arrest cases. In this respect, fingerprint contributors are reminded to submit the final disposition of an arrest for each case in which they have previously submitted an arrest fingerprint card without giving the final disposition.

Emphasis is placed on the need of forwarding only such dispositions as "released," "acquitted," and, where conviction occurs, the exact penalty imposed.

*SAC Letter 66-74(B), 11/29/66
and Felt to Tolson memo, 12/12/66 re:
FBI Identification Bureau*

to fish and game matters has been control of assigned districts in trucks, with marked and unmarked, and the use of airplanes. Many of our areas require the use of a boat for patrol activity. The officer must have a thorough knowledge of his district. He should know where the fish are most plentiful and where the various types of game can be found during any particular season.

The officer is trained to be on the lookout for anything unusual and to determine, if possible, what activities are going on in his district. He may find it necessary at times to set up roadblocks when there is a reason to believe that law violations have occurred and the violators may be traveling through certain areas. Checking stations manned by conservation officers are set up when necessary for checking fish and game violations as well as determining the number of hunters and fishermen in a given area, including the percentage of take per bag of both fish and game. At one checking station in southern Utah, thousands of out-of-state hunters are checked annually. The law enforcement conservation officer obtains this information to assist in improvement programs of the Fish and Game Commission.

A conservation officer is frequently called upon to conduct classes for public information, to promote landowner-hunter relations, and to prepare reports and recommendations regarding fish and game problems in a given area. He may be required to track and skin fur bearers; supervise private permit trappers; tag beaver pelts as to ownership, etc.; and generally determine violations in this regard.

Many enforcement personnel annually spend countless hours assisting with the hunter safety program throughout the State. Firearms accidents in Utah have been investigated and reported since 1955, using the

National Rifle Association's uniform hunter casualty report form. The resulting statistical study encouraged the State to inaugurate a hunter education and accident prevention program which is under the direction of the law enforcement division with assistance from the information and education division.

To date, over 3,700 instructors have been trained by officers, and since 1957 more than 70,000 students have been trained in hunter safety and survival training. Utah's hunter safety law requires that those under the legal age of 21 must complete this training before any hunting licenses can be purchased. The minimum course of instruction is 8 hours of firearms safety instruction with a preferred maximum course of 20 hours, of which 8 hours must consist

of firearms safety and 12 hours of survival training and field safety.

There are 60 men in the law enforcement division. All field personnel vehicles are equipped with two-way radio equipment on the Utah Highway Patrol frequency, giving statewide coverage at any given time. The pickup trucks are equipped with Handyman jack, tow chain, spotlight, flashlight, stop signs, flares, and first aid kits. Most officers carry some camping equipment, sleeping bags, and guns and are prepared to camp out if necessary.

The continued efforts of the Utah State Fish and Game Department to provide optimum hunting and fishing for the sportsmen of Utah and neighboring States directly affect the work to be performed by conservation officers.



Hon. James B. Parsons, U.S. District Judge, Chicago, Ill., was greeted by Director J. Edgar Hoover on a recent visit to the FBI.

Wick to Jones, 12-8-66, re FBI FEB

The Year of the Civil Delin

HON. MORRIS I. LEIBMAN*

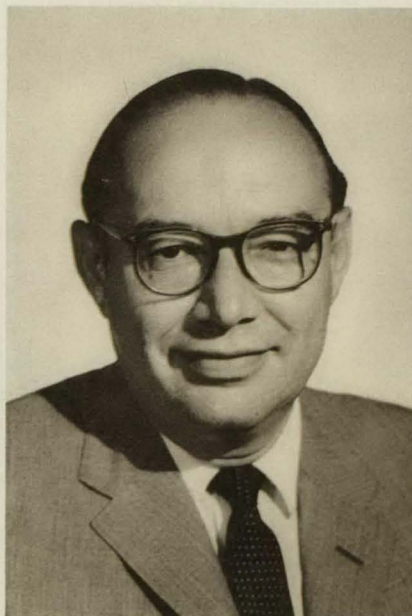
**Attorney
Chicago, Ill.**

Many of our citizens seem to be suffering from a new malady—civil delinquency. This ailment — civil delinquency—seems to strike all ages.

Some of the kids are involved in political questions in a new way—a kind of panty raid approach to policy. The first stage of this disorder is called “wayout.” The more “wayout” it gets, the more “in” it is. This is a new kind of logic that seems to mean that the sillier it is the better it is. Some of the common symptoms of civil delinquency are tantrums and exhibitionism. Other symptoms include violent pacifism and dirty tricks. Also, one of the aspects is worship of fire—burning crosses or burning draft cards, burning stores or burning cars.

Among the middle-aged, one of the most widespread symptoms appears in the form of the self-appointed expert with all the instant solutions. These people conduct a kind of off-Broadway political voodoo show that represents a modern Don Quixote riding in a souped-up sports car. We need these self-appointed experts as much as we need “do-it-yourself” brain surgeons. At least such a “do-it-yourself” surgeon risks only one person at a time.

Mind you, I am delighted that our free society permits this childish nonsense, but we have the right—probably the duty—to challenge this foolish behavior.



Once upon a time freedoms and rights, debate and discussion, meant stability, reason, and responsibility. Somehow, today, these basic concepts have been debased to include coercion, provocation, incitement, violence, and destruction.

Once upon a time if a dog bit a man, that wasn't news—but if a man

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The author's incisive and the heart of many problems believed his address at the Ann Crime Commission, October 1 to our readers.

bit a dog, that would make headlines. Today you probably couldn't get this kind of headline because we seem to be in an era when all the news is about man biting man. We seem to be involved in a national bad dream—an LSD orgy—a kind of escape from reality into the world of mirage—the world of UFO's and IFO's.

You know about UFO's—Unidentified Flying Objects? I cannot get very excited about UFO's because I am much more troubled about IFO's—Identified Flying Objects—mischievous immaturity, infectious ignorance, “chip on the shoulder” protest, and arrogant irresponsibility. These IFO's are manned by pilots. These IFO pilots can be properly described as the civil delinquents.

The Label Makers

Let's look at some of these civil delinquents. What about the label makers? You know them. The label

quent

*Representative remarks go right to
the heart of the problems facing Americans today. It is
a Public Meeting of the Chicago
1966, will be of special interest*

obeys traffic rules. "He" doesn't fudge on his income tax; "he" never shuns jury duty; "he" always cooperates with the police; "he" is very willing to testify in any case; "he" doesn't mind getting involved; and "he" never avoids controversy.

The civil delinquent has a preconceived notion of what hate is. Of course, "he" has no hate or prejudice. It is the other fellow. But just imagine what the civil delinquents would have said if the accused killer of eight nurses had not been white; or the mad killer at Houston or the assassin at Dallas had not been white men. Remember the morning after the shock of Watts? As the civil delinquent walked down the street and saw non-whites going to work, can you imagine what he was thinking?

The Hooters

Another type of civil delinquent is the hooter. I have never understood that free speech involved the right to disrupt public hearings of any kind. I don't think the spectators at the U.N. or at a House committee hearing, or a Senate committee hearing, or a city council, have a right to shout, interrupt, or interfere with the procedures as conducted by the authorities. If the civil delinquents have any objections of substance or form, this should be handled through legislation and legal process.

The Shooters

We've mentioned the "hooters," now what about the "shooters"—I mean the "weapon-happy" men in your community? Among all forms of civil delinquency, this is the worst. Whether he's a Minute Man, a Ku Kluxer, or a RAM, the civil delinquent who relies on weapons to effect social justice really merits only one epithet—criminal. Let's start a sensible disarmament program at home.

Among the civil delinquents it is the fad to claim "police brutality" on every occasion. You notice they always use the same two words "police brutality"—never manhandling by police, assault by police, beating by police. This concept of police brutality stems from a special freedom granted in America and a few other societies in the history of the world. Simply stated, it is that even if you are a criminal, the law officer, who is the only one who has a right to use force, may not use excessive force. This special freedom has now been perverted by the civil disobedient into a notion that the policeman cannot use any force.

Let's get this straight. The creator of brutality is the man who fails to obey a police command, whether it is "come with me" or "move on." The moment that person, of any color or race, refuses to comply peacefully and promptly, he is the man who compels force to be brought into play.

One of the basic theories of the Judeo-Christian code and Western civilization is reason—not force—and the citizen who fails to obey a police command is violating a basic fundamental of civilized society. The minute that he forces the officer to touch him, the civil delinquent has transformed a conflict of opinion into a conflict of physical violence.

Thus, the refusal to move, the lying down, the sitting down—though passive actions in themselves—are actually active criminal brutality for they demand the use of physical force. We have performed many miracles in this society, but until now we have not found a nonviolent way to pull a living deadweight body from under a car or out a doorway.

Let it be clear, once and for all, that the culprit is not the officer; it is the civil delinquent. If the arrest or command is improper, the resort must be to legal remedies.

What about the striking student?

Label makers suffer from a tyranny of categories. This civil delinquent doesn't want to think about issues. He just wants to make categories. He can do it by color—the other fellow is red, pink, or pinkish. The civil delinquent can do it by pigment of skin—the other fellow is anti-Negro or antiwhite; an integrationist or a segregationist. And, of course, the other fellow is always a liberal or a conservative, or a leftist or rightist. The civil delinquent doesn't want to stop to analyze the issues. He just invents new labels. In order to classify the complexities of foreign policy, our label makers have turned to ornithology. You're either a "hawk" or a "dove," with subclassifications of "owls," "chickens," or "pigeons"—and don't forget we also have a few "parrots."

The civil delinquent is not only a label maker but he talks in clichés.

1. "He" is law abiding; "they" are the criminals. "He" never violates the spirit or letter of the law. "He"

Where does he fit into this picture of civil delinquency? Hasn't one of the really shocking spectacles of recent times been the students sitting in at academic institutions?

The history of civilization is the struggle of reason over force, and the right of an individual to attain his highest potential as a human being by the development of his mind. One of the majestic symbols of this historic struggle is the idea of a free university where men can study and search for the truth. It is the sanctuary of the human mind. The academic struggle is with the forces who believe in the physical and the muscular—not in the moral or the intellectual.

The student civil delinquent violates the whole concept of reason by using physical obstruction. Any student guilty of such physical activity fails to understand the nature and importance of the university to a free society. He ought to be treated accordingly.

Let's get straight on the youth issue.

I know it is going to be their world. It has to be their world; and I want them to have every opportunity to learn and prepare.

What I resent is the refusal of the minority to use their great opportunities for equipping themselves for tomorrow.

I don't object to having them now and then stuff themselves into Volkswagens, but let's not make the mistake of letting anyone think that this is how you solve serious problems.

The Civil Disobedient

Now—for the last and most common of the civil delinquents—the civil disobedient.

It is claimed by some that civil disobedience is one of man's highest moral acts; that a truly moral man is one who, encountering a law he deems unjust, will disobey that law. The

moral man, they argue, is the man who transcends the law for the higher moral justness beyond. We would then be faced with each man making his moral decision outside of our system.

I believe that the democracy we have created in this country is the most ideal system and environment a moral man could hope to find. For his concern with the natural law, the higher law, he is not banished—frustrated—from society. Rather, he is given maximum avenues of protest. He is given the remarkable opportunity to present his moral opposition to the law of the land through machinery provided by the democratic framework. He is allowed—even encouraged—to improve manmade laws and bring them closer to a higher moral law. The voice in the courts, not on the streets, will strike the "immoral" laws.

Some supporters of civil disobedience ask, "Isn't disobedience to a law one of the most accepted legal procedures for the testing of our substantive rights?" "Isn't it true," they ask "that disobedience fits well into this theory of democracy?"

Certainly democracy allows us to challenge laws in order to test them in the courts through our unique machinery of justice. Remember that only one court decision is needed to change a law. The test case has never been considered civil delinquency. Civil delinquency is the counterfeit of orderly challenge!

Should the entrances of this room be blocked by pickets or demonstrators using the excuse of free speech, they would not—in my eyes—be *civil* demonstrators, but rather, *criminal* demonstrators.

In effect they would be committing assault and battery on our right to assemble here peacefully because such mob action destroys the dialog. Can you seriously accept that it is necessary to bring out the latent hostility in the streets to advance the public in-

terest? Do those who practice and promulgate disobedience to the law offer us a new system, a new society—a meaningful choice?

Civil disobedience is impractical because it makes an enemy of the law and offers no valid substitute. When used as a mass tactic, it verges on anarchy. Anarchy is the antithesis of freedom and justice. To continue to practice it in the face of this reality and where social reform is operative is fanaticism.

And a fanatic has been well defined as one who redoubles his effort while forgetting his aim.

Civil disobedience is not a civil right. Civil disobedience is an implicit denial of the very political process that insures most of the rights that those who disobey enjoy. Law protects the minority. That process deserves and requires something better from both the minority and majority. Demagoguery is not democracy. Provocation is not dissent.

Unfortunately, however, it is much easier and far more exciting to cause social disturbances than to undertake the painfully hard work for social progress. Any idiot can cause a riot and riots can become fads. And since when are riots not an abomination? Since when are Molotov cocktails ever justified? Since when, in a free society, with all of its imperfections, is it a badge of honor to go to jail? Marching on jails? The first step is lynching. Is this the kind of society we want? It is the kind of society we are going to get if we continue to be satisfied with street politics, with the substitution of drama for dialog. Make no mistake about it. What is happening is aimed directly at the structure of our society. And it cannot end soon enough.

I think it is most appropriate that the Chicago Crime Commission has this year taken a firm stand against the lawlessness called "civil disobedience."

(Continued on page 27)



Animal bears evidence of malicious branding by cattle rustlers.

Cattle Rustling



WILLIAM G. CHENEY
Executive Officer,
Montana Livestock Commission,
Helena, Mont.

Cattle rustling, a crime generally associated with pioneering of the West, is still very much a modern-day problem. Rustling is not confined to any certain area of the United States, although a large percentage of the violations occur in the "cattle country" States. Nor is it restricted within the boundaries of our country as there has been some traffic in rustled livestock across the Canadian and Mexican borders.

The cases presented here originated in or entered into the State of Montana and were investigated under the jurisdiction of the Montana Livestock

Commission. Others that are mentioned reflect similar investigations of stolen livestock in other States.

Protective Laws

History shows that the problem of rustling has been with us practically as long as brands have been used. (The brand is intended as a deterrent to rustling as well as a mark of identification.) A study of laws in Montana and other States reveals that one of the first actions taken by territorial legislatures was to enact laws for the protection of the livestock producer. Present-day laws have been modernized, but the basic intent of protection of these original statutes has been carried down through the years.

The first chapter of laws establishing the livestock commission is headed by the words: "Livestock Industry—Regulation by Livestock Commission." Section 46-104, Revised Codes of Montana, 1947, states:

Duties and powers of commission. It shall be the duty of the livestock commission to exercise general supervision over, and, so far as possible, protect the livestock interests of the state from theft and disease, and recommend from time to time such legislation as will, in the judgment of the commission, foster this industry. The commission shall have power to procure all necessary and lawful process for the attendance of witnesses, and to employ counsel to assist in the prosecution of violations of laws made for the protection of the livestock interests, and to assist in any lawful way in the prosecution of any persons charged with any offenses against the laws of the state in feloniously branding or stealing livestock, or any other crime or misdemeanor under any of the laws of the state for the protection of the rights and interests of the stock owners. It shall also have power to make rules and regulations governing the recording and use of livestock brands.

Under these duties and statutes enacted into law, the livestock commission is responsible for enforcement of any laws pertaining to livestock in the State of Montana; inspection of all

livestock leaving the State; inspection of livestock through the licensed livestock markets in the State; and inspection of livestock leaving each county. In addition to these duties—and most important and costly to both the producer and the livestock commission—are the investigation and apprehension of livestock thieves and investigation of reported losses of strayed or stolen cattle.

The basic premise of investigational work is based on the following statute: Section 94-2704, R.C.M., 1947.

Grand larceny defined. Grand larceny is larceny committed with a felonious intent in either of the following cases:

1. When the property taken is of value exceeding fifty dollars.
2. When the property taken is from the person of another.
3. When the property taken is a stallion, mare, gelding, colt, foal or filly, cow, steer, bull, stag, heifer, calf, mule, jack, jenny, goat, sheep, or hog.
4. If any person or persons shall steal, or with intent to steal shall take, carry, drive, lead, or entice away any mare, gelding, stallion, colt, foal, or filly, mule, jack or jenny, ox, cow, bull, stag, heifer, steer, calf, sheep, goat, or hog, being the property of another, he or they shall be deemed guilty of grand larceny; and shall be liable to the person or persons whose property is stolen for the said property or the value thereof, and for any expenses by him or them incurred in endeavoring to make reclamation thereof.

To point up the problem in Montana, in January of 1965 there were 17 grand larceny (theft of cattle and sheep) cases pending trial. During the year all of these cases, except one which has been continued, were resolved either by court trial or by the defendant's plea of guilty. One case was dismissed, five subjects received suspended sentences, six received prison terms ranging from 1 to 25 years, three were acquitted, one juvenile was released in custody of relatives, and one case has been continued. Of course, these cases represent only a small number of those investigated.

Two cases investigated in 1965 and successfully prosecuted in Federal court at Havre, Mont., were *U.S. v. Louis Wayne Stiffarm* and *U.S. v. Clifford Joseph Cole*. These two men were involved in the theft of approximately 350 head of sheep from the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation in northern Montana. There are seven Indian reservations in the State of Montana. On these reservations, cases involving interstate transportation of stolen cattle (U.S. Public Law 217—known as the McCarran Act, adopted August 1941, which made interstate transportation of stolen cattle and carcasses of stolen beef a Federal crime) are under the investigative jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Indian officers on the reservations, various sheriffs, and State stock inspectors also have investigative jurisdiction.

Cattle Truck Wrecked

One case developed when a train load of stolen cattle was wrecked in the southeastern part of Montana. The FBI entered this investigation immediately as the case involved both interstate transportation and theft of livestock on an Indian reservation. In this investigation two State and two Federal cases were developed. Subsequent investigations by the FBI and officers of the livestock commission entered into at least a half dozen States. A great deal of interesting information was compiled which showed activities of interstate movement of stolen cattle. The most interesting fact developed was that after the cattle leave what is known as the brand area of the United States and enter into the feeding area of the Cornbelt States, the East, and portions of the South, no one requires the possessor of the cattle, whether rancher, packinghouse, or feeder, to prove or show ownership. In other words, stolen cattle can easily be disposed of if they

are successfully moved through the places where brand inspection is required. This poses a serious problem to the livestock producer but is an easy "out" for the thief.

Much of the information gathered in the investigations of 1960, 1961, and 1962 was given to officers of other States. This information materially assisted them and pointed out suspects in those States, some of whom have been apprehended in other nonrelated cases.

Lessons Learned

An interesting case involved three men who were transporting stolen cattle to a slaughterhouse at night. Officers had kept this destination of stolen cattle under surveillance for at least 30 days. Major lessons learned from this case were the need for thorough training of State stock inspectors, close cooperation of all law officers, and retention of livestock commission men who are familiar with the "ins and outs" of livestock thefts, livestock thieves, livestock laws, and the progress of cases being investigated. Two convictions were obtained; one defendant was found not guilty.

Prosecution Difficult

State or Federal livestock cases are notoriously difficult to prosecute for the reason that successful prosecution depends on circumstantial evidence, which in numerous instances must be gathered and compiled many months after the actual theft. In the large range areas common to the West and South, theft of cattle can be made in the summer months and actual loss not known until late fall when the cattle are gathered for shipping or moved on to winter ranges.

Investigation of a reported loss is necessarily complicated by the time element involved, the fast-moving thief which leaves few signs, the lack



Figure 1. Mutilation of registered cow by dehorning and ear marking.

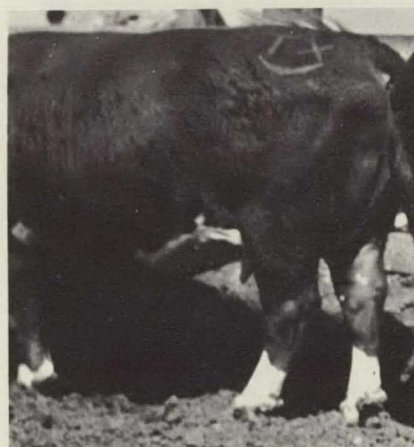


Figure 2. Stolen cow showing rustler's brand.

of required proof of ownership after leaving the brand area, and the fast disposal of the "corpus delicti" and the hide, with the latter being moved into tanning factories in the East within a matter of a few hours. Once the hide has disappeared, any means of identification is gone.

As in all crimes, the investigation must be exact, must cover all facets of the crime, and all evidence must be properly obtained, identified, and preserved. The investigating officers must have complete records and notes. It may be months before the trial will be held, especially in the less populated counties of the States.

Court decisions have resulted in the requirement that investigating officers in livestock cases, as well as any other case, know the law, the limitations of

the law, the rights of any defendant or persons under investigation, and the extremely important rights of the individual in "search and seizure" and "interrogation."

A Federal Case

In one case a thief stole a beautiful and fancy herd of registered Hereford cattle from a ranch in Missouri and took them to a ranch in Montana. The cattle were not branded at the time of the theft, but the thief recorded the brand TX on the left hip on May 19, 1955, in the State of Montana. When the cattle arrived in Montana, they were dehorned, branded, and pastured on a ranch leased by the thief near Hardin, Mont.

The mutilation (figs. 1 and 2) of these fancy registered cows by dehorning and ear marking was an indication of the callousness of the thief. The cows were pets of the owner who could identify each animal by name from pictures.

The sheriff of Big Horn County, FBI Agents, State stock inspectors, and officers in Missouri conducted a thorough and painstaking investigation.

Vital evidence developed in this case was as follows:

1. Samples of soil taken from the truck and loading chute at Hardin matched soil samples taken at the scene of the theft. The laboratory of the FBI was able to determine that each sample contained a certain mineral common only to a small area in the State of Missouri where the cattle were stolen.
2. The horns were found in the Big Horn River and bore identification numbers showing the registration numbers of the cows. The horns were identified with each individual cow by comparison of size, angle of cutting, and matching of blood veins and grooves in the horns.
3. Evidence was found placing the thief in the immediate vicinity of the corrals in Missouri where the cattle were loaded.

This case, without the cooperation of all agencies involved, could have been just another investigation. However, with the efforts of all, the

case was successfully prosecuted in the Federal district court at Billings, Mont. The defendant was found guilty by Federal jury and sentenced by the judge of the U.S. District Court of Montana to 3 years and 6 months in the Federal penitentiary and fined \$2,000.

Reading Brands

The basis for all inspection work is the brand, and in nearly all livestock theft cases, the evidence, prosecution, and results depend on the brand or brands of the animal or animals involved. In the case mentioned above, the recording in Montana in May 1955 of the brand TX, left hip for cattle, by the thief was vital in establishing prior intent, possession, and evidence of ownership.

A qualified brand inspector can describe a brand to an inspector a thousand miles away by telephone so that the exact brand to which he refers is instantly recognized. Reading brands is a colorful language—the language of the cowboy and a living symbol of the West. It is usually similar with some variations in different States or areas. For example, if a letter is read “lazy,” the top always lies or points to the left. When a brand lies with the point or top to the right, the inspector must say the top is to the right. A letter such as \wedge (45°) is a “tumbling T.” A letter such as \swarrow is a walking “Y.” A letter such as \mathcal{W} is a “running W.” A brand with two letters joined, such as HB, is an “H B monogram.” Brands are read from left to right, top to bottom, and outside to inside. Thus \odot is a “circle A.”

Importance of Brands

The basic premise of ownership by brand in all States is clearly defined

in a Montana Statute. Section 46-606, R.C.M., 1947 reads:

Right of owner of recorded brand. The person, firm, or corporation in whose name any mark or brand is of record, as in this act provided, is entitled to the right to the exclusive use of such mark or brand on the species of animal and in the position designated in such record, and a copy of such record certified by the general recorder of marks and brands shall be prima-facie evidence of such right; and such certificate shall likewise be prima-facie evidence that the person, firm, or corporation entitled to use such mark or brand is the owner of all animals on which the same appears in the position and on the species of animal stated in such certificate.

Branding is historical, dating back to the hieroglyphics found in tombs of the ancient Egyptians. It has been the means of identifying livestock through these many centuries. The basis of a brand is a “hot iron.” Not many people outside the livestock industry know the necessity, value,* and long-term results of a good plain brand. The brand in its healing process forms scar tissue, making the brand readable to a trained inspector even through the regrowth of hair on the animal. The brand often can be determined on the live animal by feeling the outline of the scar tissue, but sometimes the stock inspector must clip the hair so the brand shows.

In addition, and most important, is the permanency of the original brand which in questionable cases can be determined from the flesh side of a hide. A recent case involved the altering (changing the original character) of a brand by reworking the brand with a hot iron into another and entirely different brand.

The Montana statute on altering brands is in section 94-3504, R.C.M., 1947:

*Many brands are a trademark, identifying the owner, the cattle, and the quality of the cattle. These are known as “reputation brands.” Some of these brands cannot be bought, as they are family heirlooms, handed down from generation to generation. The brand is vital in the financial structure of the cattle industry with notice of liens on livestock filed for protection of financing organizations.

Altering brands. Every person who marks or brands, alters or defaces the mark or brand, of any horse, mare, jack, jennet, mule, bull, ox, steer, cow, calf, sheep, goat, hog, shoat, or pig, belonging to another, with intent thereby to steal the same, or to prevent identification thereof by the true owner, is punishable by fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the state prison not to exceed five years, or both.

Further, section 46-706, R.C.M., 1947 states:

Brands fraudulently changed. Whenever a mark or brand upon any meat cattle, horse, or other animals has been fraudulently altered, obliterated, or defaced, so that the original mark or brand cannot be determined through the external inspection thereof, any stock inspector or sheriff may seize and kill said animal to ascertain the mark or brand so altered or defaced, upon paying to the owner the value of said animal.

Figures 3, 4, and 5 show a brand that has been altered. Close examination by an experienced inspector would immediately determine that the original brand ΞY (written E Bar Y connected) had been altered to make $\Re K$ (reverse B Bar K connected) on the cow as shown in figure 3. Figure 4 shows brand after hair was clipped; one can now see the additions to the ΞY made with a hot iron brand, changing the brand into a $\Re K$. Figure 5 shows the “story” from the flesh side of the hide. This is the final and lasting proof. Note how the original brand ΞY (in reverse) can be seen from the scar tissue grown from the original brand.



Figure 3. Cow bearing altered brand



Figure 4. Brand after hair was clipped from hide.



Figure 5. Flesh side of the hide showing true brand.

Then note that the additions made to the original brand do not show on the flesh side of the hide. The scar tissue which in time will develop from the additions made to change the brand to EK will never change the appearance of the scar tissue on the flesh side of the original EY brand.

For many years a "hot iron" brand has been and still is the only way to permanently identify livestock. However, Dr. R. Keith Farrell, Washing-

ton State University, Pullman, Wash., has developed and is experimenting with "freeze branding." This is a revolutionary change with the basic use of cold rather than heat. The branding iron is cooled to at least a minus 97°F . and placed on the animal. In 10 to 20 days after branding, the hair where the iron was placed on the hide will grow out white.

Although much more research remains to be done, "freeze branding"

will not form the scar tissue necessary to show the brand on the flesh side of a hide. It is doubtful if it will ever replace "hot iron" branding for establishing ownership. But, it undoubtedly will be adopted and made legal in some States as an age mark (number to show year the animal was born) or as a number brand in registered, experimental, or individually owned herds to identify each animal for purposes of record keeping.

Rewards Given

One of the aids to law enforcement officers is the reward. Rewards for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of cattle thieves are historical and have been used many years as a deterrent to theft. The rewards are paid to any person, other than an officer of the law, giving the information. These rewards are posted by State livestock associations and/or smaller county or regional associations in the various States. The rewards vary, depending on the membership of the associations, with the amounts running from \$250 to \$1,500. An owner having an unknown loss or theft will, on occasion, post his own reward which will often run as high as \$5,000.

Enforcing the Law

As in all law enforcement, most of the work of the State stock inspector is to prevent crime by enforcing livestock laws. It is also true that the officer enforcing livestock laws, whether in Montana or anywhere else in the United States, must (as all other officers have to) depend on the good, conscientious every-day citizen for assistance in developing cases, furnishing evidence, and testifying in court.

In addition to inspection of brands, investigation of reported thefts and losses, prosecution of criminals, and establishing ownership of millions of

cattle annually, the States of the "brand area" of the United States and Canada have formed a National Livestock Brand Conference which meets once each year and for special meetings on call of the conference president. This conference originated in the early 1940's as a joint meeting of the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Montana to exchange information and to correlate activities on rustling.

The following States and provinces of Canada are members of this National Livestock Brand Conference: Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, and Alberta and British Columbia, Canada. This conference has acquainted all members with the problems of each and has materially assisted better enforcement of livestock laws. It has established a liaison and working relationship between the enforcement personnel of each State as well as with other officers

(sheriffs, highway patrol, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of the Interior, and others).

Although livestock raising changes materially from Louisiana to British Columbia, all member States of the conference have the same basic laws for the protection of the producer, but we still have cow thieves. The rustler makes it necessary for the livestock producer to spend many hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to maintain control, provide protection, and establish ownership of their livestock. In order to maintain any control over rustling, which is a multimillion dollar business reaching into every area of our country, the various State officials charged with enforcement of livestock laws must and do cooperate with each other and other agencies to the full extent of the law, both State and Federal.

Training Facilities

In this article cooperation and need for more training of law enforcement officers have been mentioned. The State of Montana has the Montana

Law Enforcement Academy, created by the State legislature in 1959 (title 75, ch. 52, R. C. M., 1947), which is held each year at Montana State University, Bozeman, Mont. This academy has as its board of directors some of the best qualified, trained, and experienced officers (State and Federal) and attorneys in the State.

Classes are conducted by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, members of the Sheriffs' and Peace Officers' Association, members of the Montana attorney general's staff, county attorneys, and instructors from the Law School, University of Montana, at Missoula, Mont.

This training in investigation, study of crimes and criminals, and instruction in law on search and seizure, to mention a few of the numerous subjects covered, are the most important forward steps in law enforcement Montana has made in many years. This academy is outstanding in its service to the citizens of Montana by training and establishing a cooperative effort against crime and criminals by all law enforcement officers.

CONFERENCES ON THE LAW ENFORCEMENT IMAGE

During the months of September, October, and November, 1966, law enforcement officials held a series of special conferences to discuss their mutual problems. These annual FBI conferences, held in major cities all over the Nation concerned present problems of law enforcement and provided a forum for effective discussion of solutions. The topic of discussion this year was "The Law Enforcement Image."

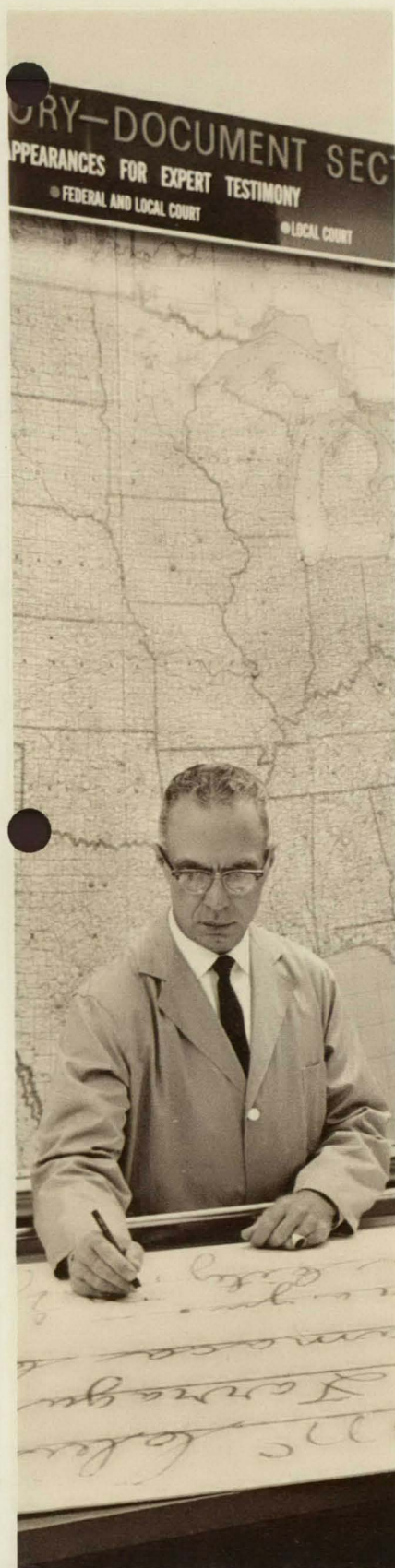
A total of 245 conferences were held with 20,185 persons representing 6,132 agencies in attendance.

The focal points of the conferences concerned improving police-community relations, lessening public apathy toward crime, gaining public support for law enforcement, and appealing for the recognition of the inviolable rights of all citizens.

The police officials praised the FBI National Crime Information Center

and described it as a viable and cohesive force to both detect and prevent crime.

These conferences, sponsored by the FBI for many years, are in keeping with a national program fostered by President Johnson in 1965 to have Federal enforcers assist local authorities and to provide an opportunity for Federal, State, and local law enforcement to present a united effort in solving their common problems.



DOCUMENT EXAMINATION FROM A PHOTOCOPY

The word "photocopy" as used in this article will refer to any regular black and white reproduction of an original document. Such a photocopy may be a photograph, a Thermofax copy, a Xerox copy, a Photostat, or any copy prepared by a similar process.

Limitations

The examination of a photocopy in lieu of the original document (regardless of its quality) may place various limitations on the findings of the document examiner. The examiner may not be able to determine from a photocopy whether indented writing, erasures, obliterations, and watermarks may have been present on or in the original document. Photocopies will seldom disclose with sufficient clarity such phenomena or characteristics as pen lifts, retouching, shading, remnants of lines which may remain in a traced forgery, the direction of the writing motion, the sequence of strokes, or other minute details, the presence of which might indicate that

a writing, rather than being genuine, is in fact a forgery.

Additions to an original ink writing may have been prepared with an ink of a different hue. While such an addition would be obvious from an examination of the original document, it could go unnoticed in a photocopy if the different colored inks were reproduced in the same shade or tone of gray.

Photographic Prints

For the aforementioned reasons, a photocopy is generally considered unsuitable for examination in cases involving forgery, alterations, and erasures. Special photographic prints prepared from an original document by the use of various filters and special techniques will show many of the features mentioned above should they be present on the original document. Such special photographic prints (which also could be considered photocopies) are of great assistance to the document examiner in his examination of an original item.

Regarding the examination of checkwriter impressions and mechanical printing and typewriting, a good quality true-size photocopy (a photograph is considered best) will usually suffice for determining the make of checkwriter or the make and spacing of type used in the preparation of the original document. A photocopy, however, usually will be inadequate for effecting an identification with known specimens, since indentations and any minute imperfections or defects may not be adequately reproduced; therefore, the original questioned document should be available for comparison with known specimens.

True-size Copies

Strong consideration should always be given to submitting true-size photocopies for examination, especially in typewriting cases. A photocopy reduced in size would show impressions which measure more letters to the inch horizontally and vertically than

there are actually on the original document. A photocopy increased in size would have the opposite effect. The document examiner should be apprised of any reduction or increase in the size of the photocopy, since without such knowledge it would be extremely difficult for him to determine the correct make of typewriter and spacing of type used in the making of the typewriter impressions. The use of a scale incorporated in the photocopy is an acceptable method of furnishing such information.

An original document would be necessary for ink examinations, chemical analyses of paper, development of possible latent fingerprints, and for restoration of erased or obliterated writing. A photocopy, of course, would be of no value for any of these examinations.

For Best Results

Regardless of the above-mentioned shortcomings of a photocopy, law enforcement agencies, nevertheless, are

encouraged to submit photocopies to the FBI Laboratory when the original document is not available or for other reasons exist making it unfeasible to submit the original item. Definite conclusions have been reached many times from examinations of photocopies. The fact that the original document is unavailable should not deter submitting a clear photocopy for examination purposes and for searching through the National Fraudulent Check File, the Anonymous Letter File, the Bank Robbery Note File, and other files maintained in the FBI Laboratory. For best results, the submitted photocopy should be true size, sharp in detail, free from distortion, and have a moderate contrast range, showing neither too much nor too little contrast.

A good point to remember is that the better the quality of the photocopy, the greater the chance that the document expert will arrive at a definite finding.

CREDIT CARD THIEVES

To thieves, rental car agencies offer a most lucrative source for stealing automobiles.

A recent survey in a southern city disclosed that the number of rental cars stolen by the use of credit cards, which also were stolen, has doubled during the past year.

The officials interviewed in the survey concluded that the sudden and sharp increase in the use of this particular technique can be attributed to the fact that many oil companies and other credit card agencies now send unsolicited credit cards through the mail. Knowing this new procedure, the thieves periodically rifle mailboxes and obtain these cards to use when "renting" cars.

*Knoxville Crimdel, 10/7/66,
Bufile # 63-4296-24.*

PRIME CRIME TIME

Thieves in a southern city consider it "old fashioned" to wait until the early morning hours to commit burglaries in business establishments. Now the "proper time" is to enter locations shortly after dark. If seen by passersby, because of the early hour, they are often considered to be employees working overtime.

RECIDIVISM

The FBI's study of the criminal careers of 135,000 offenders, initially begun in 1963, shows that 3 out of every 4 were repeaters. In an average criminal career of more than 10 years (from first to last arrest), the offender averaged 5 arrests, 2.4 convictions, and 1.5 imprisonments.

*Albuquerque Crimdel,
3/29/66, Bufile # 63-4296-
62, Ser. # 1771.*

A THINKING MAN

"Necessity is the Mother of Invention" is a slogan familiar to us all. Such was the case when an officer of the State police in a Southwestern State was faced with a situation where he found it necessary to obtain the inked impression of a finger.

As it happened, there was no fingerprinting equipment available at this particular location—not even a stamp pad or ink of any kind.

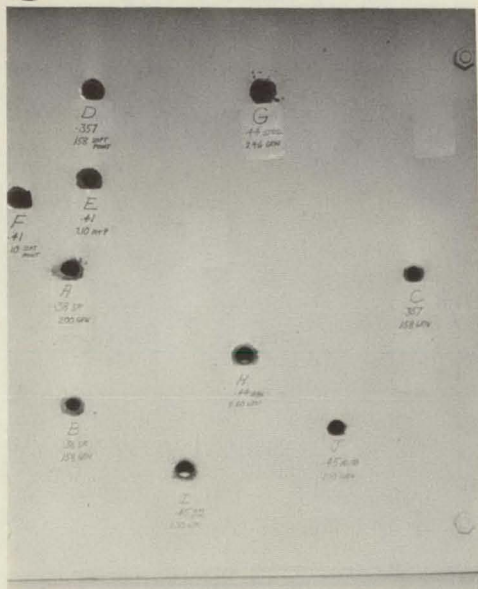
To solve his problem, the officer tried inking a portion of his own fingertip with a ballpoint pen, then pressing the inked area onto some paper. It worked. So he used the ballpoint pen to cover a portion of the needed fingerprint area and obtained an entirely satisfactory print.

Miami Crimdel,

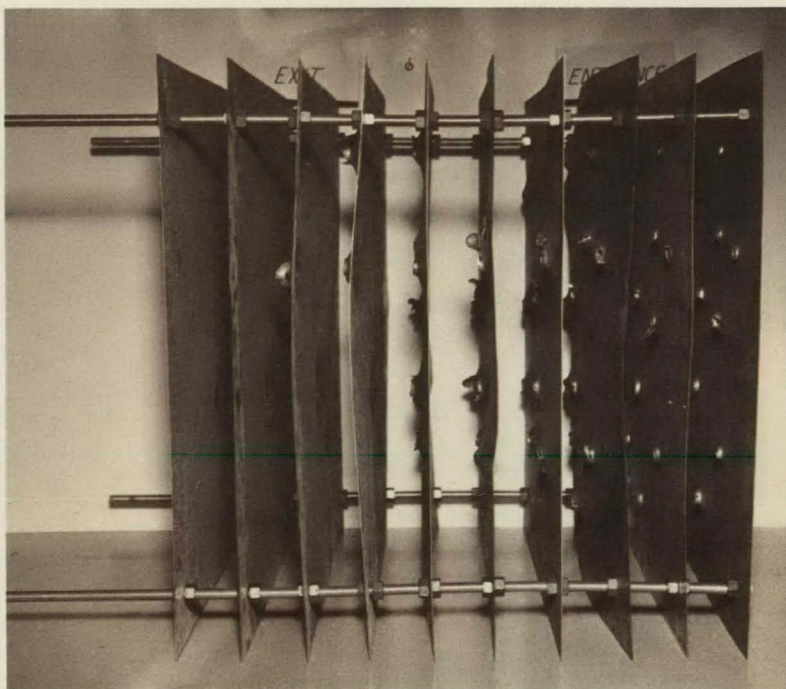
8/30/66, Bufile # 63-4296-29. Jones to Wick memo, 7/18/66, re: Uniform Crime Reports, p. 2.

CARTRIDGE TESTS

(Continued from page 8)



Each of the cartridges was fired at a distance of 15 feet for the metal penetration test. This shows the entrance hole of each bullet.



Here is a side view of the ten sheets of 22-gauge hot-rolled black iron. The sheets were mounted 2 inches apart. Only one bullet, the .44 Magnum, 240 grain, penetrated as many as nine sheets of the iron.

their probable capability when fired horizontally to and 5 feet above the ground.

The distance of 5 feet was chosen because it is about the average discharge height if an officer were to fire from his shoulder in a standing position.

Cartridge H, the .44 Magnum, 240 grain, with 1,510 f.p.s., won the trajectory test with a distance of 468 feet. It was the only bullet to exceed the 400-foot mark when fired horizontal to and 5 feet above the ground. Cartridge F, the .41 Magnum, 210 grain, with 1,287 f.p.s., traveled 399 feet; cartridge D traveled 395 feet; C, 362 feet; B, 304 feet; E, 299 feet; J, 250 feet; I, 248 feet; G, 225 feet; and A, 221 feet.

Observations on Results

Based on the results of these tests, under the specifications, limitations, and conditions as outlined, the consensus of West Covina police officials

concerning each cartridge was as follows:

Cartridge A

Lacked significantly in penetration and explosive effect.

Cartridge B

Was fair in penetration but lacked in explosive effect.

Cartridge C

Proved superior in all tests except in wood penetration. It displayed remarkable results in the explosive effects test in view of the fact that it was only 17 percent faster than bullet B.

Cartridge D

Proved superior to cartridge C in all tests. Retrieved bullet revealed that it expanded to approximately .70 caliber (13/16 inch) after penetrating through five 3/4-inch pieces of plywood.

Cartridge E

Proved inferior to cartridge C in explosive effect, metal penetration, and accuracy. In the other tests, they were similar. Bullet E was 21 percent slower than bullet C.

Cartridge F

Proved to be superior to either cartridge C or D in every test with the exception of accuracy. Produced a heavy recoil compared to C or D.

Cartridge G

Proved to be more accurate than cartridges A or B, with penetration characteristics very similar to A. Failed to demonstrate significant explosive effect.

Cartridge H

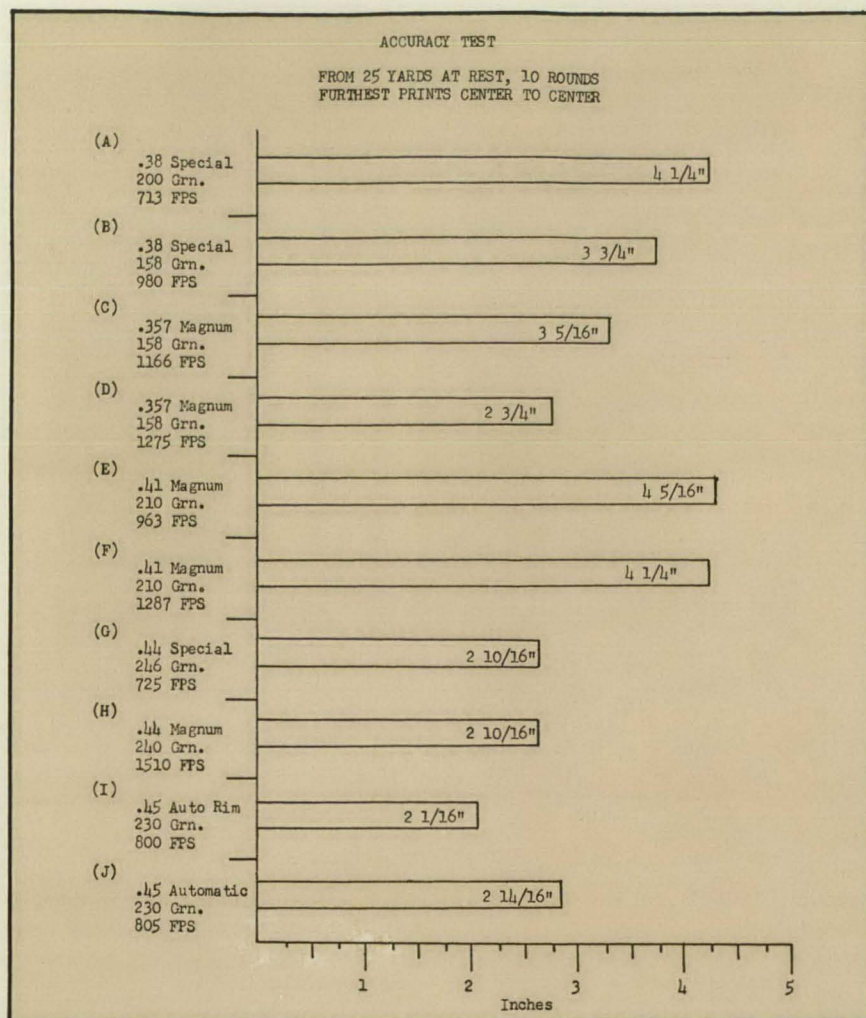
Was by far the most powerful tested. However, in the plywood penetration test, it was equal only to D, F, and J. Proved to be exceedingly accurate despite its very heavy recoil.

Cartridge I

Proved most accurate with characteristics similar to cartridge A in the other tests.

Cartridge J

Although very similar to I in velocity and muzzle energy, had superior penetration because of its fully jacketed bullet. Displayed slightly less explosive effect than I.



Conclusions

The tests proved conclusively that the .357 in either cartridge C or D has more shocking power than the .38 Special, the .41 Magnum in cartridge E, the .44 Special, and the .45 Automatic or Auto Rim. The only cartridges possessing more shocking power (based on explosive effects) than the .357 are the .41 Magnum in cartridge F and the .44 Magnum.

The .357 cartridge has three times the shocking power of the .38 Special with only 17 to 29 percent more velocity. It is generally believed the .357 can be fired through the trunk lid of an automobile, penetrate the back seat, front seat, driver, and still smash the engine. The penetration

tests in this study show that nothing could be farther from the truth.

Recommendations Made

At the conclusion of this study, we were able to make the following recommendations to the department officials:

1. Adopt the .357 cartridge with the 158-grain, soft-point bullet as the standard department cartridge. The cartridge should be factory loaded and rated at not more than 1,550 feet per second when fired out of an 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch barrel.
2. Adopt the .357 revolver with not more than a 6-inch barrel as the standard sidearm. Since 80 percent of our officers already possess .357 revolvers, only the remaining 20 percent must conform. Members of the detective bureau must also conform.

3. Issue factory-fresh ammunition on the first of each year at the expense of the department. The cost of issuing men 24 rounds each would be approximately \$187 annually.

As a result of the study, Station Order 2-66, dated April 21, 1966, was issued to all personnel of the West Covina Police Department. The order reads as follows:

Scope

In order to standardize the sidearm and also obtain the advantage of interchangeability of weapons and ammunition, this department will adopt the .357 Magnum caliber revolver as the standard department sidearm. In order to standardize the service cartridge and also obtain more shocking power, this department will adopt the .357 Magnum cartridge with the 158-grain soft-point bullet.

Policy

It shall be mandatory for all West Covina police and police reserve officers to comply with the requirements of this station order by January 1, 1967.

Requirements

All weapons and ammunition carried by personnel shall conform with the following specifications:

- A. Uniform Personnel—Sidearm**
Uniform personnel shall carry any Colt or Smith & Wesson revolver designed to fire the .357 Magnum cartridge. The barrel shall be not less than 4 inches and not more than 6 inches in length.
- B. Plainclothes Personnel—Sidearm**
Plainclothes personnel shall carry any Colt or Smith & Wesson revolver designed to fire the .357 Magnum cartridge. The barrel shall be not more than 4 inches in length.
- C. Off-Duty Personnel—Sidearm**
The sidearm carried by regular police officers off duty will be optional; however, .38 caliber or larger is preferred.
- D. Off-Duty Police Reserves—Sidearm**
Off-duty police reserve officers are not authorized to carry a weapon, per Station Order 1-66.
- E. Ammunition**
Twenty-five rounds of factory-fresh .357 Magnum, 158 grain, soft-point ammunition will be issued to each regular police officer each year.

THE YEAR

(Continued from page 16)

ence." We in Chicago are proud of our citizens' crime commission and most grateful for its strong unswerving leadership in the battle against all forms of crime.

What Is To Be Done?

Now what can we do about all of this? What is the cure for the civil delinquency malady and for the civil delinquents? First, we will have to adjust our perspective.

Thomas H. Huxley, the eminent English biologist and political philosopher, in a speech at John Hopkins University some 90 years ago—get that date—said: "You Americans and your descendants, who reasonably can be expected to number 200 millions at your second centenary, have to ascertain whether this great mass will hold together under the forms of a republic. . . . Your one condition of success, your whole safeguard, is the moral worth and intellectual clearness of the individual citizen."

Our priority allegiance must be to our system of law, which is not only the best, but the *only* system ever invented to reconcile the continuing struggle for justice and the individual's privilege to follow his moral conscience. It is the greatest multi-remedy government ever created. Therefore, you must play it by its rules. The more individualistic you are, the more you must subscribe to lawful methods.

Ours is a society that accommodates change peacefully because it knows that the law of life is change. It makes provision for change through system—not leaving it to whims.

History teaches us that there are only two ways of effecting deliberate social change: evolution and revolution. Again and again we have chosen to accommodate change through political evolution rather

than through violence, and the secret of our success has been our devotion to law as the only meaningful instrument by which to seek justice.

The only purpose of revolution is to create this system which the true revolutionaries dreamed of. If we revolt against this, we have no place to go.

Not only are we required and duty-bound to obey the technical law of the system, but we owe even a higher duty—we must elevate the spiritual and moral requirements of the unwritten law of manners and civility.

Civility is required and it is more than mere obedience to the law. The tradition of civility in our society is bound up with respect for law. Respect not only precludes civil disobedience, but goes beyond mere technical obedience to the law. Respect means, at least, that the law is not looked upon as an enemy or a necessary evil. Respect means that the law is regarded as the primary medium of change in a free society. Respect means realizing that the alternatives to law are coercion, intimidation, and, eventually, violence.

Respect means, above all, that one is concerned with the spirit as well as the letter of the law.

Civility also requires a personal plus factor. By personal plus I mean:

1. Let's not be trapped by labels.
2. The complex problems must be handled issue by issue.
3. Avoid superficiality, instant solutions, pseudo- and anti-intellectualism, nihilism; insist on standards of excellence.
4. Organized crime is your enemy because it is against our system. We must avoid its support or even a suspicion of support.
5. Stay away from group defamation—Maddox is not the South—and Carmichael is not the Negro.
6. Don't apologize for, or excuse, stupidity, violence, or criminality.
7. Look out for the wrecker in any movement who attacks his own moderates. Don't compromise any movement by permitting the wreckers to join it. It is your duty to keep the Nazis and the Reds, the hooters and the shooters, and

the kooks out of your movement. The justness of the cause does not justify joining forces with the enemies of society.

If we don't have self-discipline plus, then we agree with those who assert that men need masters.

Our individual responsibility at all levels also will require higher standards. My emphasis today is that the times require even more care; that our conduct must be even more meaningful than it has been, particularly in a dangerous world of instant communication and instant transportation. Our law enforcement will only be as strong as the courage and commitment of our citizens. The citizens are "us," not the mythical "they."

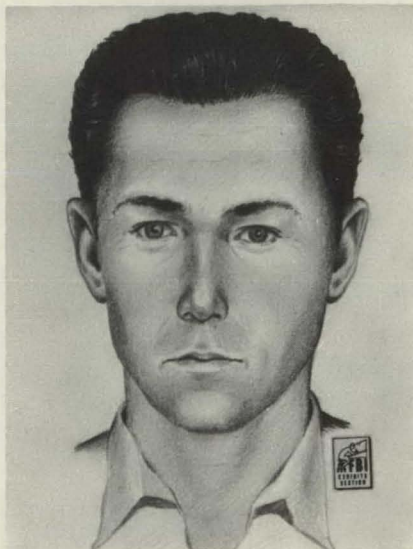
With respect to the whole series of problems involving use of the streets and hounding public officials in their homes, the time has come to distinguish between freedom of speech and provocation; between petition and lawful assembly; as opposed to physical pressure and coercion. The right of free speech is not a club to deny others their rights. Our rights to use the streets and the rights of public officials to enjoy the privacy of their homes need not be counter to the first amendment—when all these rights can coexist without conflict.

Civil delinquency offers no solutions; it merely interferes with them. We have to spell out a newly marked and complex path with civility and decency. The remedies are here in the courts—many courts with many views. We can begin to chart out the balance of rights where millions of people are clustered in closely packed cities. Let's have a whole series of lawsuits on a whole series of specific situations. Our legislative bodies of all kinds and the courts are the proper civil forums to test out the new issues and the new problems.

Civilization is the victory of rea-

(Continued on next page)

Can You Identify This Man?



An unknown bank robber is the object of a nationwide search by the FBI for an attempted robbery of the Inwood National Bank of Dallas, Tex., on August 8, 1966, at which time a customer of the bank was killed.

The bandit entered the bank at 9:48 a.m., wearing a Halloween-type rubber mask and waving a .38-caliber blue steel revolver. Approaching the tellers' area, he announced his intentions by stating, "All right, this is a holdup. Don't anybody move. Look away from me. Don't push any buttons." He then handed the first teller a large shopping bag with instructions to place all the money, including night deposit bags, inside the bag. He then ordered her to pass the bag on to the next teller and then on to the third. The bag broke upon being returned to the bandit at which time he instructed one of the tellers and three female customers to pick up the money.

At this time a male customer grabbed an ashtray and threw it at the unknown man and, with the help of another customer, attacked him. Be-

tween them they managed to tear off his mask and shirt. During the scuffle the bandit shot and killed the customer who had thrown the ashtray. He then ran out the back door of the bank, firing several shots at bank employees who attempted to follow him. He fled without any loot. His method of getaway from the area was unobserved.

An FBI Exhibits Section artist flew to Dallas to prepare the drawing of the unknown bank robber shown above. Witnesses to the attempted robbery have stated it is a good likeness of the man. He is described as follows:

Race.....	White.
Age.....	About 27.
Height.....	5 feet 9 inches.
Weight.....	165 pounds.
Hair.....	Very dark or black.
Eyes.....	Dark.
Complexion.....	Smooth.
Build.....	Medium but muscular.

Anyone having any information regarding this individual's possible identity or any information relating to the attempted bank robbery, please notify the Director of the Federal Bu-

reau of Investigation, Washington, D.C. 20535, or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office whose number appears on the first page of most local telephone directories.

THE YEAR

(Continued from page 27)

son over force and law is the only possible instrument in the search for justice. We are alive now because of civilization. It is a unique and delicate process. Our civil rights were created by a very few civilized men and, once gone, would be as thoroughly lost as if they were blasted to bits by a nuclear bomb.

The issue is clear.

Aristotle says that only two kinds of beings can live outside of civil society—gods and beasts. Let us never dare to pretend we are gods; let us ever remember our heritage so that we never become beasts.

A NEW POSTER

The poster on "Law and Order" appearing on the opposite page has just been released by the FBI. It is available in limited quantities without charge. Requests should be directed to:

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.
20535

*Airtel to Dallas, 12-1-66, re: Unsub,
 Inwood National Bank of Dallas,
 BR, 8-8-66*



LAW ENFORCEMENT

OUR STRONGEST DEFENSE

LAW AND ORDER

OUR CONSTANT NECESSITY

*Sent to
Wick memo, 12-27-66,
re: Law & Order Poster,
FBI FEB.*

"Obedience to and respect for our Nation's laws is our most cherished and effective defense in a world beset with a complexity of problems."



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

J. Edgar Hoover

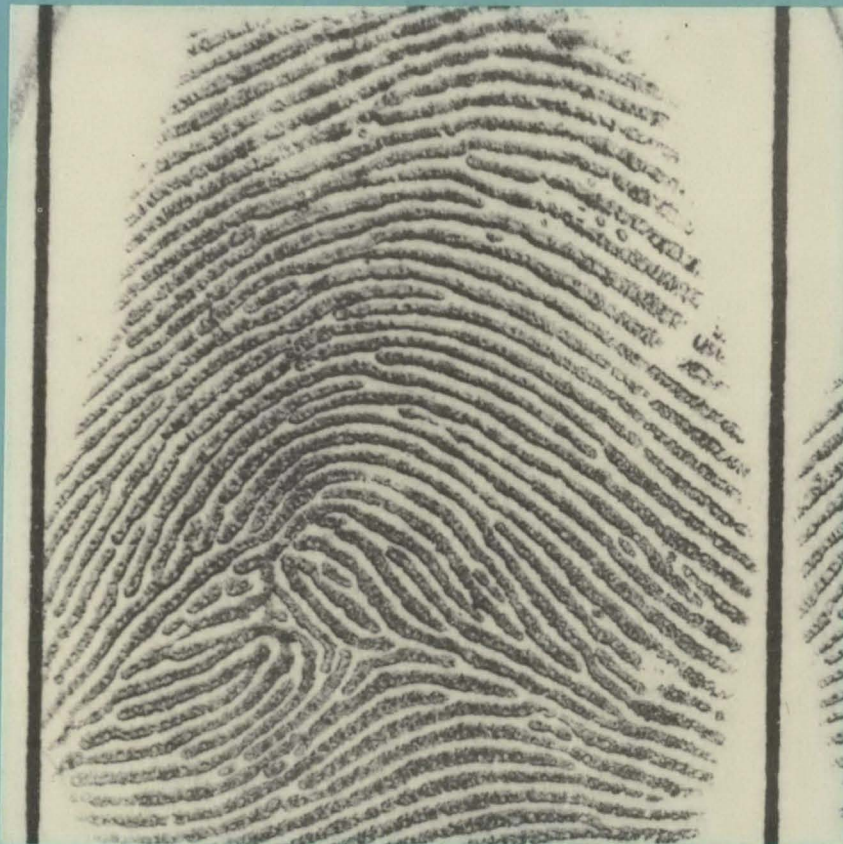
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

QUESTIONABLE PATTERN



This odd and questionable pattern is given the preferred classification of a loop with three ridge counts. In the Identification Division of the FBI, the upper loop formation is considered to be too sharp and pointed to provide a good recurve; however, because of the doubtful nature of this formation, the pattern is referenced to a double loop-type whorl with a meeting tracing.